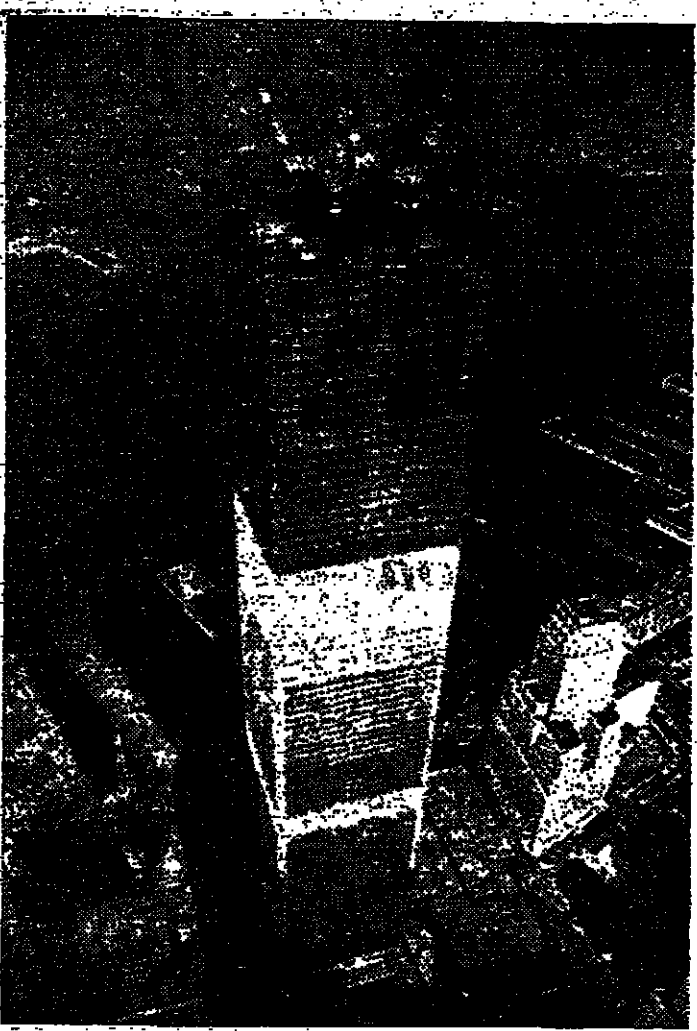


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WORLD'S TALLEST BUILDING
NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—At 2:51 yesterday afternoon, the Empire State Building became the second tallest skyscraper in the world.
Two and three-quarter miles downtown, George Doyle, a lean, 30-year-old Newfoundlander who is foreman of one of four crews at a company installing the massive steel panels making up the skeleton of the World Trade Center's north tower, waved into place a four-ton piece that extended the framework past the 102nd-story level to a height 254 feet above street level—four feet higher than the Empire State.
Forty years ago, almost to the week, the Empire State edged past the Chrysler building to become the world's tallest.
And by 1974, when the Sears Tower, the headquarters building of Sears, Roebuck & Co., is completed in Chicago, the Trade Center will be the second-tallest building. The Sears Tower will soar 1,450 feet, 100 feet higher than the center's twin towers.



The World Trade Center, photographed yesterday.

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Canadian Police in 1,000 Raids Fail to Run Down Suspected Killers

MONTREAL, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Quebec police hunting the kidnappers of the murdered Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte and of British diplomat James (Jasper) Cross have made more than 1,000 raids in the French-speaking province during the past 24 hours.
But despite intense security precautions, 341 arrests and police powers unprecedented in peace time, the two Quebec Liberation Front extremists wanted for the murder of Mr. Laporte were still at large tonight.
Laporte's funeral
Canada's leaders attended the funeral service for Mr. Laporte today while hundreds of troops and police patrolled the streets and helicopters flew overhead.
Armed soldiers and police cordoned off a section of Montreal near Notre Dame Cathedral in the tightest security measures since the Second World War.
Authorities feared the FLQ might strike at officials—including Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau—here for the funeral.
Officials of the federal and provincial governments, members of Parliament and almost all of the 108 members of the Quebec National Assembly were in Montreal for the funeral.
Although the minister's widow, Mrs. Françoise Laporte, had asked for a private funeral, the service had all the pomp of a state ceremony.
The government of Quebec continued its efforts to save the life of Mr. Cross with an appeal to the kidnappers to release him at the Expo fairgrounds here in exchange for asylum in Cuba.
Under an agreement worked out with Cuban officials and announced here last night, the kidnappers would be flown to Cuba within an hour of delivering Mr. Cross to the Canadian pavilion at the Expo '67 fairgrounds on the St. Lawrence River.
The kidnappers were asked to telephone the police if they agreed to release the British trade commissioner, after which a route would be cleared for them to the Canadian Expo pavilion, which has been made a sub-bureau of the Cuban Consulate in Montreal.
But 12 hours after the offer was made it had not been taken up by the kidnappers.
Acting on thousands of tips, police extended their search for the kidnappers. They searched for the kidnappers in the St. Lawrence River. They searched for the kidnappers in the St. Lawrence River. They searched for the kidnappers in the St. Lawrence River.



My Lai defendant—S/Sgt. David Mitchell

Screaming Victims Described

My Lai Prosecution Rests After 2 Days and 3 Witnesses

By Douglas Robinson
FORT HOOD, Texas, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The prosecution in the court-martial of Staff Sgt. David Mitchell for his role in the alleged massacre of civilians in the South Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai abruptly rested its case today after calling only a total of three witnesses to the stand.
The move caught the defense by surprise, and Ossie B. Brown, Sgt. Mitchell's civilian attorney, immediately asked for a continuance until Thursday to allow time for assembling witnesses.
The military judge, Col. George R. Robinson, said he would decide tomorrow morning whether there were enough defense witnesses on hand to resume the court-martial in the afternoon or whether to wait until the following day.
Of the three prosecution witnesses two testified they saw Sgt. Mitchell, who faces a maximum penalty of 30 years in prison, and Lt. William L. Calley Jr., the infantry platoon commander, fire their M-16 rifles into a ditch where old men, women and children had been herded. A third witness, who testified today, said he saw the sergeant aim his rifle into the ditch and apparently shoot wounded civilians.
One Saw Them Fall
Only one of the three witnesses, Charles Sledge, who served as a radio man on the day of the incident, testified that he had seen people screaming and falling when the two men opened fire.
The announcement from Capt. Michael K. Swan, the chief prosecutor, that he was resting his case came with dramatic suddenness as the court reconvened at 1 p.m. following a break for lunch.
The trial got under way yesterday after several weeks of delay caused by legal actions and the selection of a panel of officers to hear the case.
Asked why he had rested his case so quickly, the 26-year-old prosecutor said merely that "I felt it advantageous to my case to do so."
"I feel I've proved my case," he said, adding that he would have the opportunity to call rebuttal witnesses should it prove necessary.
In response to a question on whether the refusal of a House subcommittee to release the previous testimony of four witnesses, thus effectively barring them from the court-martial, had affected his case, he replied, "Negative."
Asked if he had received instructions from the military judge, he replied, "No."
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Russia Pressing Egypt to Extend Truce Day-to-Day

By Chalmers M. Roberts
NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (WP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will go to Washington Thursday to meet President Nixon in the White House. Secretary of State William P. Rogers announced here last night.
The secretary made the announcement after his second dinner meeting with Mr. Gromyko, this one lasting 2 3/4 hours and producing what American officials said was a better atmosphere than that at the first dinner last Friday. Mr. Rogers said that Mr. Gromyko had requested the meeting with the President through the Soviet Embassy prior to his arrival in New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly.
The two diplomats discussed several issues during their meeting, particularly the Middle East for which the Russians indicated they would press Egypt to extend the current cease-fire on a day-to-day basis.
Mr. Rogers told newsmen that Mr. Gromyko had not indicated whether he would bring any message from the Kremlin leader to the President or exactly why he wanted to see the President. The secretary of state said there appeared to be no urgency involved.
Deteriorating Relations
However, the announcement of the meeting raised speculation that the Kremlin leaders may have felt Soviet-American relations had been deteriorating over the Middle East, Cuba and Berlin issues and that a top-level meeting might alter the atmosphere.
Mr. Gromyko, who did not see the President a year ago when he came to the UN, will be accompanied only by Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin and his interpreter, Viktor Sukhodrev.
On the American side, Mr. Rogers and White House foreign policy aide Henry Kissinger will sit in on what is expected to be a one-hour meeting. Mr. Gromyko will be the only foreign minister to see the President during the UN session.
Mr. Rogers said that he expected the White House meeting to be a continuation of his two sessions here with Mr. Gromyko which have covered the Middle East, Berlin, Indochina, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), and a few other topics.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israel Rejects Any Action by UN Assembly

By Peter Grosse
JERUSALEM, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Israel staked out an advance position today for an expected, but unwelcome, Middle East debate at the United Nations General Assembly, warning that it would not be bound by any new resolution that might come out of the assembly.
Foreign Minister Abba Eban said the General Assembly had neither power nor right to supplant previous Security Council resolutions on the Arab-Israeli dispute, resolutions on which the past three years of international peacekeeping efforts rest.
Numerically, the General Assembly is heavily weighted toward the Arab viewpoint and against Israel. In the Security Council, the great-power veto right, which the United States could threaten to use, discourages the passage of any resolution unacceptable to Israel.
Past Security Council resolutions, particularly that of Nov. 23, 1967, are susceptible to differing interpretations—deliberately so, Mr. Eban said, "if there is a different resolution which attempts to make clear things which are left open, of course such a resolution would not bind us in any way."
He added, at a news conference, "I am not going to the United Nations to defend Israel against anybody's offensive. But if the discussion takes place against our will and judgment, it will be our duty to denounce a perfidious victory."
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Effective on April 1 ATA Gives Initial Approval To 5% Hike in Atlantic Fares

By Robert Lindsey
NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The tentative fare increase for travel to Europe, Africa and Australia will raise the average fare by 5 percent and, for some travelers, much more—has been approved by members of the International Air Transport Association.
The higher fares will become effective on April 1, as expected, by final ratification. The package was worked out at meetings of the 106-member association that convened in a beachfront hotel in Honolulu on Oct. 9 and ended yesterday.
The package ends the cheapest transatlantic fare available to the many traveler—that is, one who is not traveling to a club or other organization that qualifies for group rates on so-called "affinity" group charter flights.
The fare that was eliminated is a "bulk" fare, which was used by travel agents who contracted with airlines for 40 or more passengers on a plane and then sold the seats to the general public. The fare between New York and London that will be in effect this year, for example, is \$175 round-trip, with travelers required to spend at least \$100 more for hotels on the ground tours in a package arrangement.
The airlines agreed to raise fares on all other fares in scheduled flights over the North Atlantic. The New York-London round-trip fare will rise from \$150 to \$155, and off-season from \$420 to \$425.
A "group inclusive tour" fare, for travelers in groups of 15 or more traveling 14 to 21 days, goes from \$235 to \$240.

Timothy Leary Granted Asylum By Algerians

ALGIERS, Oct. 20 (AP).—Algeria has granted political asylum to Timothy Leary, prophet of LSD who escaped from prison in San Luis Obispo, Calif., Sept. 12, the official Algerian news agency said tonight.
Algérie Presse revealed that Leary had arrived in Algeria "recently" with his wife Rosemary.
He intends to work with the Algerian office of the Black Panther party, opened recently by the Panther "information minister" Eldridge Cleaver, it was understood.

Doctors at Italian Hospitals Strike; Air Service Disrupted

ROME, Oct. 20 (AP).—Hospital doctors and Alitalia airline pilots went on strike today as all other doctors, firemen and tobacco sellers threatened to join the walkout.
In addition to the nationwide stoppages over work and pay conditions, all unions joined in calling a general strike in Rome on Thursday to protest the city's traffic chaos and inadequate public transport. The nation's hospital doctors were in the second day of a four-day walkout, demanding enforcement of a contract of last July for shorter hours and full-time employment.
All other doctors said they would join in the strike on Nov. 2 and 3, handling only emergency cases.
Alitalia Slowdown
Alitalia pilots refused to fly on several flights today and tomorrow, continuing an intermittent dispute over flying time. The only international flight involved was today's Rome-Milan-Dublin flight.
Tobacco sellers said that they would strike one day in November in a contract dispute and the nation's firemen called a strike for Nov. 9 to 12. The firemen are demanding the passage of a reform bill.
The nation's rubber workers began negotiations for a new contract in which they are demanding 16 cents an hour in higher pay, longer vacations and a reduction of the work week from 42 to 40 hours.

Japan to Be 'Medium' Power; May Have 'Small' A-Weapons

By Selig S. Harrison
TOKYO, Oct. 20 (WP).—Japan formally declared its intention today of becoming a "non-nuclear, medium-rank" military power, but observed that "small-yield, tactical purely defensive" nuclear weapons would not be legally barred by the national constitution.
In an unprecedented 98-page white paper adopted by the cabinet after protracted controversy, Japan's Self-Defense Agency challenged the "obsolete" concept that an economically powerful nation must inevitably be a military giant.
Underlining manpower limitations on defense expansion imposed by a growing labor shortage, the white paper said Japan would build up conventional forces solely for the immediate defense of its territory in limited wars and viewed its security ties with the U.S. as an "effective deterrent" to nuclear attack or large-scale conventional aggression.
The white paper avoided concrete projections of future expansion contemplated in the forthcoming fourth Defense Plan for 1971-74. It is understood that the \$15 billion buildup for the five-year period advocated by Defense Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, faces stiff opposition from budget-cutters and might be slashed by as much as a third.
Policy Can Change
While taking peremptory note of Japan's "three non-nuclear principles" barring the manufacture, possession and introduction of nuclear weapons, the white paper pointedly commented in two different passages that the nuclear ban is "a matter of policy" rather than the result of a constitutional prohibition—and thus by implication open to change.
"We can say that it would be possible in a legal sense to possess small-yield, tactical, purely defensive nuclear weapons," the white paper stated.
Anti-nuclear defense experts see the sharp distinction drawn between defensive and offensive nuclear weapons in the white paper as part of a gradually unfolding effort to erase Japan's "nuclear allergy" by hawkish elements in the military and the governing Liberal Democratic party.
Fears of a possible move to arm the Japanese forces with defensive nuclear weapons were expressed by U.S. as an "effective deterrent" to nuclear attack or large-scale conventional aggression.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Egyptian President's First Interview With Anwar Sadat

By C. L. Sulzberger
CAIRO, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Anwar Sadat, the new Egyptian president, told this correspondent last night that, "if the United States were not behind the Israeli expansion drive, the whole question of the Arab-Israeli conflict would be solved by the Jarring mission within 24 hours."
In the first interview he has granted to any newspaperman since assuming office, the 51-year-old chief of state made the following points:
● The Egyptian armed forces have been "alerted" because of the present tense situation.
● Nevertheless, Cairo is prepared to agree to extending the present cease-fire for one period of 90 days if Israel accepts the terms originally laid down by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers in his peace initiative.
● However, Washington would also have to halt the dispatch of further arms to Israel during the cease-fire—except for fulfillment of pledges made by the Johnson administration.
● Cairo, however, will not agree to the removal of any SAM missiles now stationed in the Suez Canal zone even if the Israelis dismantle some of their fortifications on the other side of the canal.
● Despite the war, Egypt continues to regard itself as a nonaligned country and "our position is an independent one although the UAR clearly relies on the Soviet Union for military and economic help during the war."
● Cairo strongly believes that the hijacking of aircraft should be outlawed by international agreement.
The successor to Gamal Abdel Nasser, whose sudden death placed this country in deep mourning and shocked the entire Arab world, was a writer in al-Tahrir Palace, a former residence for distinguished government guests which Mr. Sadat is using as a temporary office.
He was sitting in an armchair on a terrace overlooking the palace gardens when I arrived with Mohammed Helka, publisher of the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram and until two days ago minister of national guidance, a post he resigned after the funeral of his close friend Nasser. The president rose to greet us, a well built man with a friendly smile.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

4 More Murdered in 2 Other Crimes 5 Persons Killed at California Mansion

QUEL, Calif., Oct. 20 (UPI).—men answering a call at a mansion on a hilltop overlooking the Pacific last night found bodies of a wealthy eye doctor and four other persons in a swimming pool tainted with their blood.
The victims were Dr. Victor M. 46, an eye surgeon, his wife, 43, their sons, Derek, 12, Taggart, 11, and the physician's secretary, Dorothy Caddler, 38.
The doctor had been found with red marks on his face and neck, and had been shot before being thrown into the pool.
Men arriving to fight the fire first found the driveway and the Ohtas Rolls-Royce Lincoln Continental, which had been put there in an attempt to slow the fire fight.
Of the family's three cars, an Oldsmobile station wagon, missing an author's key, was found for it in the belief it was away by the killer or killers.
The slayings took place about 11 miles south of San Francisco, near Santa Cruz, where Dr. Ohta practiced.
Police also were investigating another multiple killing near Paso Robles, about 120 miles south of the scene of the swimming pool murders.
The Paso Robles victims were Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Barnes and their four-year-old daughter; Mrs. Barnes was found dead of stab wounds in their home yesterday.
The body of Mr. Barnes was found several hours later stuffed into the trunk of his car about two miles away.
The body of the couple's four-year-old daughter was found in a canal after the police had arrested two boys and a man in connection with the slaying of the child's parents.
At Saratoga, only 12 miles north of Soquel, a 19-year-old gasoline station attendant was found slain by a bullet wound in the head, with his hands tied behind his back in the manner of the slaying at the Ohta mansion. The victim, who had not been identified by police, was found about nine hours after the slaying in Soquel.
The brutal nature of the mass slaying was reminiscent of the murder of Sharon Tate and four others at her Beverly Hills mansion in August, 1969.
Santa Cruz is a hangout for hippies, and Mr. Ohta was reported to have given assistance to some of them with eye problems. The Ohtas had two teen-age daughters, who were not at home.



Dr. Victor Ohta

'Historic' Leader of Algerian Revolt Krim Belkacem Murdered in Germany

BONN, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Former Algerian revolutionary leader Krim Belkacem was found strangled tonight in a Frankfurt hotel, the Interior Ministry said today.
An assistant to Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher confirmed earlier reports that the body of an Algerian found in Frankfurt's International Hotel was that of the former leader of the National Liberation Front (FLN).
The body was found in one of four rooms taken by four men two days ago. Three of the men, all Moroccans, are being sought in connection with the case, Frankfurt police said.
Bonn Gels Case
Two of the Moroccans left the hotel yesterday without paying their bills and the third left today without paying his bill and without his luggage, police said.
Tonight, the case was taken out of the hands of the Frankfurt police and transferred to federal security officials in Bonn.
An inquiry board will be set up tomorrow.
Mr. Belkacem, one of the nine "historic leaders" who launched the Algerian Revolution, was close to former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella and the head of the Algerian delegation at the Evian talks which concluded the independence from France in April 1961.
He was a member of the provisional Algerian government set up after independence, but left Algeria after Mr. Ben Bella came to power late in 1962.
Last year, he was sentenced to death in his absence at a trial in Oran, organized by President Houari Boumedienne, who overthrew Mr. Ben Bella in June 1965.
Mr. Belkacem and more than 50 other persons were found guilty of charges they had sought help from the United States and Israel to overthrow the government of President Boumedienne.
The Algerian government charged the plot included an assassination attempt on Kaid Ahmed, a close aide of President Boumedienne.
Mr. Ben Bella has been under house arrest in Algeria since his overthrow.
Mohammed Khider, another former close collaborator of Mr. Ben Bella, who later turned against him, was mysteriously slain in exile in Madrid three years ago.
Mr. Khider was believed to have been in possession of several million dollars collected as a "war chest" during the Algerian independence struggle.
The money has never been publicly accounted for.



Krim Belkacem, from a photograph in 1961.

Nur to Head Party

Fawzi Named New Premier of Egypt

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The Central Committee of the ruling Arab Socialist Union tonight approved the nomination of Mahmoud Fawzi as Premier of Egypt.

Mr. Fawzi, 70, a veteran career diplomat, had been foreign affairs advisor to the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser since 1967.

His appointment had been widely anticipated. President Anwar Sadat and Mr. Fawzi have thus taken over the two roles occupied by Mr. Nasser for three years after the June war defeat by Israel, when he streamlined his administration and con-

centrated power in his own hands. For Mr. Fawzi the premiership was the crowning reward for half a century of service to Egypt, which he began as a vice-consul in New Orleans, La.

Mr. Fawzi's appointment by the committee was announced by President Sadat. He will be Egypt's first civilian premier in 18 years.

The committee also approved the president's nomination of Abdul Mohsen Nur as secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union—Egypt's only political party. Mr. Sadat later issued a presidential decree forming the new Egyptian cabinet under Mr. Fawzi.

The cabinet is made up of the same 32 ministers who served with Mr. Nasser except for Mohammed Helal, who resigned last Sunday to be replaced by Mohammed Fayek as minister of national guidance.

According to unofficial reports in Cairo tonight, other appointments would include Ali Sabry as first vice-president and Hussein Shafat as second vice-president.

In the quarter-century since World War II, Mr. Fawzi has made his name as a shrewd and skilled negotiator.

He represented Egypt at the United Nations for six years and, alone of the men in top positions, survived the 1952 revolution in which Mr. Nasser, aided by Mr. Sadat and other army officers, threw out King Farouk.

He became foreign minister for 12 years and recently served as Mr. Nasser's special adviser on foreign affairs.

Egyptian newspapers today called him Egypt's "quiet man of diplomacy." This may well be his most effective role in a country whose pressing problem is to try to seek peace amid continued preparations for war.

He is almost as well-known to Western leaders, including President Nixon, as to Egypt's Communist allies, the Soviet Union.

He is credited here with easing British-Egyptian relations last year by persuading former Prime Minister Harold Wilson to defer a request by Israel for Chieftain tanks.

Last-Ditch Effort

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (AP).—The United States is making a last-ditch effort to postpone a scheduled UN General Assembly public debate on the Middle East in favor of "quiet diplomacy," the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

In a dispatch from New York, it said that Secretary of State William P. Rogers is "reassessing" the situation with a view of getting the Arab-Israeli peace talks under UN mediator Gunnar Jarring going again.

The newspaper said Mr. Rogers is taking into consideration Egypt's unequivocal refusal to meet Israel's demands for "rectifying" the Suez Canal cease-fire situation and the Soviet Union's unqualified backing for Egypt's stand.

Egypt has said it will introduce a resolution for the condemnation of Israel at a full-scale Middle East discussion by the General Assembly scheduled to start next Monday.

Despite his stern warnings addressed both to the American and the Israeli governments, Mr. Sadat nevertheless repeated that his government still stands by the pledge accepted by Egypt through the UN resolution to recognize Israel "as a state" and allow its ships free passage through the Suez Canal in a political settlement based on restoration of the frontiers before the 1967 war.

He expressed the view that Israel was quite unwilling to accept the frontiers specified in that resolution. He did not himself close the door to "minor rectifications" but thought that such an approach was obviously excluded by the Israeli government and that this view had been confirmed in recent statements by Israel's leaders.

The announcement was first made privately to a special meeting here of the NATO Committee on the Challenge of Modern Society by John H. Shaffer, administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency.

Mr. Rogers brought up SALT for the second time, but the discussion was brief and said to have indicated that the talks, which resume in Helsinki Nov. 2, will be businesslike. It was said that no change in the substantive positions of either side was visible.

There was no discussion, as there had been last Friday, of Indochina, but Mr. Gromyko did repeat that the incidents in the Berlin air corridor earlier this month, which he had described as having been caused by a subordinate's error, were not intended to be provocative.

There was some discussion, apparently raised by Mr. Gromyko, of the standing Soviet proposal for a European security conference, but



TRYING AGAIN—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (left) and Secretary of State William P. Rogers meeting Monday for their second talk of the UN session.

Russia to Press for Truce Extension

(Continued from Page 1)

including Cuba and airliner hijackings. While the atmosphere at last night's meeting was described as improved over that of last Friday, there was no sign of any agreement or of any firm proposals having been made by either side.

This is what American officials described as the core of last night's discussion.

● Middle East—The two countries are nowhere near a compromise which would get the stalled peace talks going again, but the Russians indicated they are prepared, and presumably are urging the Egyptians to see the current cease-fire extended on a day-to-day basis even if talks are not resumed.

Viewed With Satisfaction

● Cuba—Mr. Rogers raised briefly the earlier American reports of possible Soviet missile submarine base construction in Cienfuegos. He noted the official Soviet denial and told Mr. Gromyko that he viewed that with satisfaction.

This was taken as further confirmation of a Soviet-American arrangement to eliminate the Cuban irritant from their relations in a way in which the Russians ended their construction work and withdrew a submarine tender without a public showdown with the United States.

It was assumed here this agreement, reached before the Gromyko-Rogers meetings, was a pre-condition for President Nixon to receive Mr. Gromyko.

● Berlin—Mr. Gromyko explained that the United States had not correctly understood the Soviet procedural approach to the Big Four discussion of how to improve conditions in West Berlin and West Germany. It was stated that the Soviet and Western positions on Germany are still far apart.

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American officials took the position that this will depend on the outcome of the Berlin talks.

In the Middle East discussion, the Americans said the United States still feels there will have to be some kind of rectification of the movement of missiles into the cease-fire zone in violation of the cease-fire agreement. There was no indication any new formula had been put forward.

The net result of last night's talks and the announcement of Gromyko's visit to the White House was to alter the image of rising tensions that Mr. Rogers had publicly created and other officials, on a background basis, added to that image. If the atmosphere was being improved, there still was no indication that new steps had been taken on any of the substantive issues.

The publication of the white paper marked the end of a year-long policy struggle over how far the Japanese defense perimeter

should extend and whether or not Japan should single out China as the major threat to its security.

After a decade of abortive attempts to issue a white paper in the face of heavily publicized public opinion, the Defense Agency nearly succeeded late last year. But a premature leak of controversial portions of a proposed draft led to the document's last-minute withdrawal.

The canceled draft was militantly anti-Communist and emphasized Peking's nuclear capability, defining a Japanese defense perimeter embracing Taiwan and reaching by implication to South Vietnam. By contrast, the current white paper speaks only of the direct defense of Japan and Okinawa. It notes that "mainland China and North Korea stay stiff and hostile to the outside world," adding mildly that "the only nuclear have" in Asia, mainland China, may continue to influence possibilities of armed conflict in the area.

A cabinet clash over the white paper today led to the deletion of a clause referring to Japan-U.S. security links as "semi-permanent." The final version said that the "Japan-U.S. security system will continue to exist so long as we do not possess either nuclear or offensive weapons, unless there is a major change in the international situation."

● The firing stopped after several hours when officers of the Arab Cease-Fire Observer Mission (ACOM) intervened, the sources said.

The Ramtha clash and other problems in the implementation of the ceasefire agreement between King Hussein and the Palestinian guerrillas were discussed by the committee at a meeting this evening.

The clash followed weekend fighting in the hill country, west of Ramtha, in which the guerrillas alleged the army was trying to cut their supply route leading south from Syria through Ramtha to the towns they hold in northern Jordan.

Ramtha has been held by the guerrillas since full-scale fighting broke out in Jordan five weeks ago, but Jordanian security forces are again in control of the border checkpoint there.

There was also sporadic shooting for about 30 minutes today on Jebel al-Taj, in Amman, and an explosion was heard on Jebel Awan. But there was no information about the cause of the incidents.

Officers of ACOM left Amman today to take up their permanent posts in a one-hour meeting last night by the newly formed higher military committee, a group of Jordanian and guerrilla officers under a neutral chairman charged with co-ordinating army and commando attacks.

The officers have been set up in Amman itself, in Irbid for northern Jordan, in Salt for central Jordan, and in Karak for southern Jordan.

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Syrian Political Crisis Seen Leading to Changes in Policy

DAMASCUS, Oct. 20 (AP).—The resignation of Syrian President Hafez Assad has precipitated a leadership crisis that may have far-reaching effects on future events in the Middle East.

Well-informed Arab diplomats said here today that a Ba'ath party command meeting called for next Monday will not only discuss Mr. Assad's sudden resignation, but also what policy changes Syria must undergo in the coming months.

Changes are thought necessary because of the end of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's 20-year rule and the influence of his Arab neighbors. The radical leaders of Syria are particularly in need of his moderation; often, he reasoned them from the pitfalls of their own extremism.

Mr. Assad, who resigned his post as both president and premier 12 days ago, was seen as a personal differences with Gen. Hafez Assad, his defense minister. But his real reason may have been to force a reshaping of the policies of the ruling Ba'ath Socialist party in the post-Nasser era.

Mr. Assad retains the title of secretary-general of the party. His resignation from his other posts has yet to be accepted by a full party congress.

He has withdrawn to his Damascus home and has not been to the presidency or the premier's office since his resignation.

The meeting of the party's international command is expected to try and pressure Mr. Assad into withdrawing his resignation. Diplomats said he would likely use this as a bargaining counter to effect the policy changes he deems necessary.

But what the changes are and how they would affect the search for peace in the Middle East remains unknown, the diplomats said.

"But it would not be unlikely that a more moderate attitude emerges that would keep Syria out of hot water for the time being," said one source.

The military might have the upper hand, after all, and the crisis could worsen and threaten the whole regime, the source added.

The militants in the leadership are led by Gen. Salah Jadid, whose firm control of party machinery has made him a power behind the scenes in this country.

Mr. Assad often acted as a mediator between the dogmatic Jadid and the more pragmatic, and liberal, Assad.

Gen. Assad has been on the ascendancy in the party and the regime since a crisis last year, when Gen. Jadid's influence was considerably curbed.

He has been systematically purging or demoting Gen. Jadid's supporters in the army, the sources said. They emphasized, however, he did nothing to prompt Mr. Assad's resignation.

But Gen. Jadid has seized the opportunity to call a meeting of the party's international command, in which he has considerable support.

again in control of the border checkpoint there.

There was also sporadic shooting for about 30 minutes today on Jebel al-Taj, in Amman, and an explosion was heard on Jebel Awan. But there was no information about the cause of the incidents.

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There was nothing in Damascus today to reflect the crisis in the leadership which has been ruling Syria since an inter-party election in 1966.

Meanwhile six Syrians who fled out of Damascus today in the midst of a backstage power struggle, refused to show their papers to Lebanese officials as they passed through Beirut on way to Hungary.

More than 50 other Syrians aboard the Hungarian plane made no attempt to conceal identity.

The incident prompted speculation that among the six then high-ranking Syrian party officials, official and unofficial political crisis.

Several top Marxist leaders of the Ba'ath party reportedly under house arrest. The whereabouts of the top Syrian Marxist leaders are unknown.

Israel Rejects Any UN Action

(Continued from Page 1)

ation of an international agreement.

"I don't believe that the United Arab Republic or the Soviet Union have any right whatsoever to appear in an accuser's role."

The Israeli diplomat served notice, therefore, that he would take the offensive himself in denouncing violations of the Aug. 7 cease-fire and military-standstill agreement.

The forward movement and construction of Soviet-supplied missile-launching pods in the Suez Canal cease-fire zone.

Mr. Eban is scheduled to return to New York this weekend to be ready to state Israel's case if the General Assembly debate takes place next week as anticipated.

Premier Golda Meir is already in New York, participating in the 25th anniversary celebrations of the world body.

The point at issue is whether or not talks under the auspices of United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring, of Sweden, can be resumed. Egypt and the Soviet Union are pressing for the talks to get under way, but Israel refuses to participate until the cease-fire's standstill violations are corrected.

Mrs. Meir Stands Pat

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir insisted again today that Israel will not enter peace talks with the Arabs until the alleged Egyptian missile violations are rectified, U.S. officials said.

Mrs. Meir did, however, reassure Secretary of State William P. Rogers that the Israeli government favors continuation of the Middle East cease-fire beyond its Nov. 5 expiration date, the officials added.

again in control of the border checkpoint there.

There was also sporadic shooting for about 30 minutes today on Jebel al-Taj, in Amman, and an explosion was heard on Jebel Awan. But there was no information about the cause of the incidents.

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Speed of Light

William Lawson's Light Scotch Whisky was first enjoyed over 120 years ago by people who should know more about Scotch than anyone.

The Scots themselves. So it shouldn't surprise you to find that its light and mellow taste goes down splendidly with your friends.

Remember they've never had anything like William Lawson's Light Scotch before. Maybe they're just making up for lost time.

WILLIAM LAWSON'S

My Lai Prosecution Rests After 2 Days and 3 Witnesses

(Continued from Page 1)

testimony of two men and statements they had given to agents of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division in the months of pretrial investigation. The other witness identified he did not like Sgt. Mitchell.

The defense attorney said he had subpoenaed a total of 46 witnesses, of whom eight are now at Fort Hood. He said he had not decided whether to call all of them to the stand.

Today's prosecution witness was Gregory A. Olson, a college student from Portland, Ore., who was a machine-gunner with the company when it entered My Lai on or about March 16, 1968, on what has been described in the courtroom as a "search and destroy mission."

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Czechs Hold U.S. Citizen for Insult

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—An American citizen is being detained in Prague for making remarks alleged to be derogatory about Czechoslovakia's President Ludvik Svoboda, the State Department said today.

A department spokesman said the U.S. Embassy in Prague was not informed of the arrest of George Iper, of Chicago, for nearly a month.

U.S. officials in Prague were informed of Mr. Iper's arrest Sept. 30, but he was actually taken into custody Sept. 4, he added.

WEATHER

	C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	35	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	45	Shower
ANAKAP	10	Very cloudy
ANTWERP	25	77
BEIRUT	20	Cloudy
BELGRADE	21	Partly cloudy
BELLEVILLE	48	Sunny
BELLEVILLE	48	Very cloudy
BRISBANE	6	13 Showers
BUDAPEST	7	Cloudy
CAIRO	64	Sunny
CASABLANCA	23	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	Sunny
DUBLIN	7	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	Cloudy
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GRAVEN IN PLASTER—President Nixon, on the stump in the Middle West, autographs the cast on the arm of a Kansas City policeman injured in a bombing.

Visits 2 Injured Officers

Nixon Asks Respect for Police On Midwest Campaign Swing

By Fred Farris

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Oct. 20.—President Nixon called on Americans today to respect police and the law as he campaigned for Republican candidates in three states. The President urged Tennesseeans to vote for Rep. William Brock, who is seeking to replace Sen. Albert Gore, a Democratic "dove" on Vietnam, who is seeking his fourth term.

In a swipe at Sen. Gore, who had been marked as one of the Nixon administration's prime targets in the congressional election two weeks from now, the President said that Tennessee should be represented in the Senate by one who "knows that the path of weakness is not the road to peace."

This morning, before leaving Kansas City, Mo., where he spent the night after a full day of campaigning, the President changed his schedule so that he could visit with two policemen in a hospital. Both had been seriously hurt a week ago in a dynamite blast at a community house while working on a program to ease racial tensions.

Talk With Officers

He told the two officers, Charles Robinson, 30, and Kenneth Fleming, 38: "This idea of calling police pigs and all the rest must be pretty tough on you?"

Mr. Nixon, who has sounded the law-and-order theme often, declared that most Americans of all ages and races abhor violence and he called on people everywhere to respect their local police.

His aim, he said, was to get people to obey the law not because of fear but because they respect it. Yesterday, Mr. Nixon appeared in three states—Ohio, North Dakota and Missouri—and drew his biggest applause when he said "we are not going to stand for lawlessness and violence and for those who 'try to hound down speakers with obscene words.'"

The President was scheduled to appear later today in Asheville, N.C., before going to Fort Wayne, Ind., for a rally tonight. He was scheduled to return to Washington tomorrow.

At Johnson City today, Mr. Nixon made his second appearance in two days at a college campus.

Rockefeller Recalls Lindsay Seconded Agnew Nomination

By Homer Bigart

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI).—For a man who seconded Agnew's nomination to speak of "principles," Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's voice valed yesterday as he commented scornfully on Mayor John Lindsay's endorsement of Arthur Goldberg for governor.

Rejecting as "absurd" the mayor's contention of putting principles over politics in endorsing Mr. Goldberg, Gov. Rockefeller recalled the mayor's role at the 1968 Republican Convention, where Mr. Lindsay made a seconding speech the vice-presidential nominee, Sen. T. Agnew.

He also noted that Mr. Lindsay spent "highly publicized months" on whether an endorsement of Mr. Goldberg would or hinder the mayor's political ambitions.

Gov. Rockefeller said the mayor's action to support Mr. Goldberg, Democratic-Liberal candidate, was "surprise." No, he said, in view to questions, he didn't feel "able-crossed" or "stabbed in the back" nor was he saying that the mayor was a "hypocrite." Yes, he said, he was saying that the mayor was a "biting" and he added: "We are ambitious people, but to say a matter of principle."

As this a final break in his recently difficult and strained relations with Mayor Lindsay? Lindsay said Mr. Agnew said Mr. Lindsay's endorsement of Mr. Goldberg was predictable. He noted the mayor had previously endorsed Democrats, adding that Lindsay was "switching" one day from the Democratic to the Republican.

Mr. Lindsay last year was elected as an independent, Mrs. Martha Mitchell, wife of attorney-general, called a UPI reporter to say she was "furious" Lindsay, "using the derogatory mispronunciation of Mr. Lindsay's name used by the late Quill, peppy president of York's Transport Workers

Dirty Politics

Deadline Urged

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Fearing a last-minute surge of dirty politics, the Fair Campaign Practices Committee urged news media today to encourage a five-day pre-election moratorium on fresh political attacks.

The bipartisan committee, established in 1954 as a "consensus of American politics," asked newspapers and broadcast stations to publicly announce a policy cutting off new political attacks in advertising five days before election day—Nov. 3.

Agnew Says His Foes, Not He, Sling Mud and Peddle Hatreds

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Vice-President Agnew, accusing his critics of mud-slinging and hate-peddling, complained yesterday that his own strong rhetoric is subjected to a double standard of judgment.

In a bitter attack, Mr. Agnew declared that Mr. Stevenson, 53, the Democratic Senate candidate, as a "hate-peddling" politician who has demeaned the name of his famous father.

Mr. Agnew asserted that while his own campaign charges are described as causing "polarization" of American society, his opponents' "mud-slinging" is not.

He noted that Mr. Stevenson called him a "peddler of hate" that an Americans for Democratic Action official accused him of engaging in "the politics of hate" and that the Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate in Virginia, George Rawlings, said of him: "We're going to put the Baltimore Greek back on the leash."

Mr. Agnew added: "Now, of course, these charges are not reported as demagoguery, not name-calling, not ethnic slurs, not divisiveness, not 'association of the rhetoric.'"

"We hear no whispering about 'polarization' from this mud-slinging. And why not? Because we are led to believe radical liberals are never stoop to scurrility."

While his own speeches are questioned in detail by a traveling press

Panther Trial On Bomb Plot Opens in N.Y.

Bogus Dynamite Used By Undercover Agent

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI).—The long-delayed trial of 13 Black Panthers on bombing conspiracy charges opened yesterday with the assertion that undercover police agents felled two bomb attacks on police stations by substituting fake dynamite for the real thing.

Assistant District Attorney Joseph Phillips said in his opening statement that Detective Ralph Smith, while posing as a member of the militant Negro group, found 26 sticks of dynamite behind a refrigerator in the home of one of the defendants in January, 1969.

Mr. Smith spirited the explosives out of the house to bomb squad experts, who then replaced them with simulated dynamite which contained a phosphorescent powder for tracing purposes, the prosecutor told a jury of 11 men and one woman.

The fake dynamite was subsequently used in attacks against police stations in Upper Manhattan and the Bronx, he said.

Some of the bogus dynamite was also mixed with genuine explosives in a simultaneous attack on a school in Queens, Mr. Phillips contended.

Describing the detective's feat as "the most dramatic, exciting and daring undercover work ever accomplished," Mr. Phillips went on to accuse the Panthers of plotting a concerted bomb attack on major New York department stores, railway facilities and the Bronx Botanical Gardens—the attacks to take place around Easter, 1969.

Yesterday's session was orderly, aside from a single interruption by a spectator who applauded when a defense lawyer criticized a ruling by State Supreme Court Justice John M. Murphy.

The spectator, who gave his name as Daniel DeLeon of Brooklyn, apologized, and Judge Murphy dropped contempt charges on condition that he be kept out of the courtroom the rest of the trial.

There was nothing like the noisy disturbances that kept the courtroom in tumult during pre-trial hearings which began last February.

Pre-trial motions consumed two and a half months, and jury selection took six weeks. Altogether 212 men and women were questioned as potential jurors. The panel of 13 jurors and four alternates finally selected includes five blacks and one Puerto Rican. One white juror has a beard, and several others wear their hair long.

Bishops Approve Episcopal Women Deacons for U.S.

HOUSTON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—The nation's Episcopal bishops yesterday approved a measure authorizing women deacons, a step that many observers regard as an initial move toward the ordination of women as priests and bishops.

The action must be cleared by the clerical-lay unit of the church's governing body before it is official. The House of Deputies will consider the matter before the 20th general convention of the 35 million-member church which adjourns Thursday.

The resolution in effect abolished the category "deacons." Deacons are not within the ordained ministry of the Episcopal Church.

Women deacons theoretically would be able to perform all functions now performed by male deacons. This includes serving holy communion, elements consecrated by a priest, a function not normally permitted deacons.

Tentative Accord At N.Y. Post Strike

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI).—A tentative agreement was reached today between the striking New York Post Guild and the New York Post, mediator Theodore Kheel announced.

Mr. Kheel said agreement on all issues in the dispute had been made during the bargaining session, but that terms of the tentative settlement would not be revealed until they have been reported to the membership of the Newspaper Guild unit at the Post.

The strike began two weeks ago today.

Kent Faculty, Student Groups Ask for Federal Jury Inquiry

KENT, Ohio, Oct. 20 (AP).—The state grand jury placed most of the blame for the disorders on Kent State University's faculty of the university administration and radical elements among the student body and faculty. No National Guardsmen were among the 25 killed and nine wounded in a confrontation with the Ohio National Guard.

The appeal was made as six more persons—including a student wounded last May 4—were served with indictments returned last week by a special state grand jury which investigated the disorders. Four indictments were served yesterday.

The faculty senate, the student senate and the graduate student council said in a joint statement that the special state grand jury exceeded "the boundaries of its legal responsibilities."

In addition to determining whether a crime was committed and whether evidence exists for prosecution, this grand jury passed judgment on university administrative policy, faculty teaching and student verbal behavior, the statement said.

In its report issued last Friday,

UNESCO's Budget

PARIS, Oct. 20 (UPI).—The general assembly of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) yesterday approved a budget for 1971-72 calling for global expenditure of \$88.8 million. The United States and eight Soviet bloc nations, and abstained in the vote.

Condemned Killer Slain in Chicago After Shooting 2

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP).—Gene R. Lewis, a condemned criminal who twice before staged breaks from the Cook County jail in Chicago, shot and wounded two men yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building before police killed him.

Lewis, 27, was sentenced in February to die for the murder of a guard for a mobile check-cashing service during a 1968 robbery. His escape attempt occurred shortly after he appeared before Circuit Judge Richard J. Fitzgerald and was granted a continuance on charges of another murder and one escape attempt.

As he was led from the courtroom he seized a pistol from Walter Makowski, a special deputy guarding him. Police were investigating a report that someone smuggled a weapon to Lewis which he used to disarm Mr. Makowski. Lewis then forced Mr. Makowski into an elevator, using the guard's body as a shield.

Lewis and his hostage subsequently burst through another courtroom where Lewis shot and wounded two lawyers. Police finally confronted Lewis in a hallway. Mr. Makowski dropped to the floor and Lewis was killed in an exchange of gun fire.

Cosmos-373 Is Up

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (AP).—The Soviet Union announced today the launching of another earth satellite, No. 373 in the Cosmos series.

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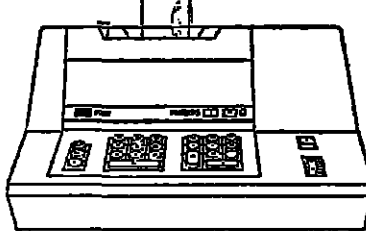
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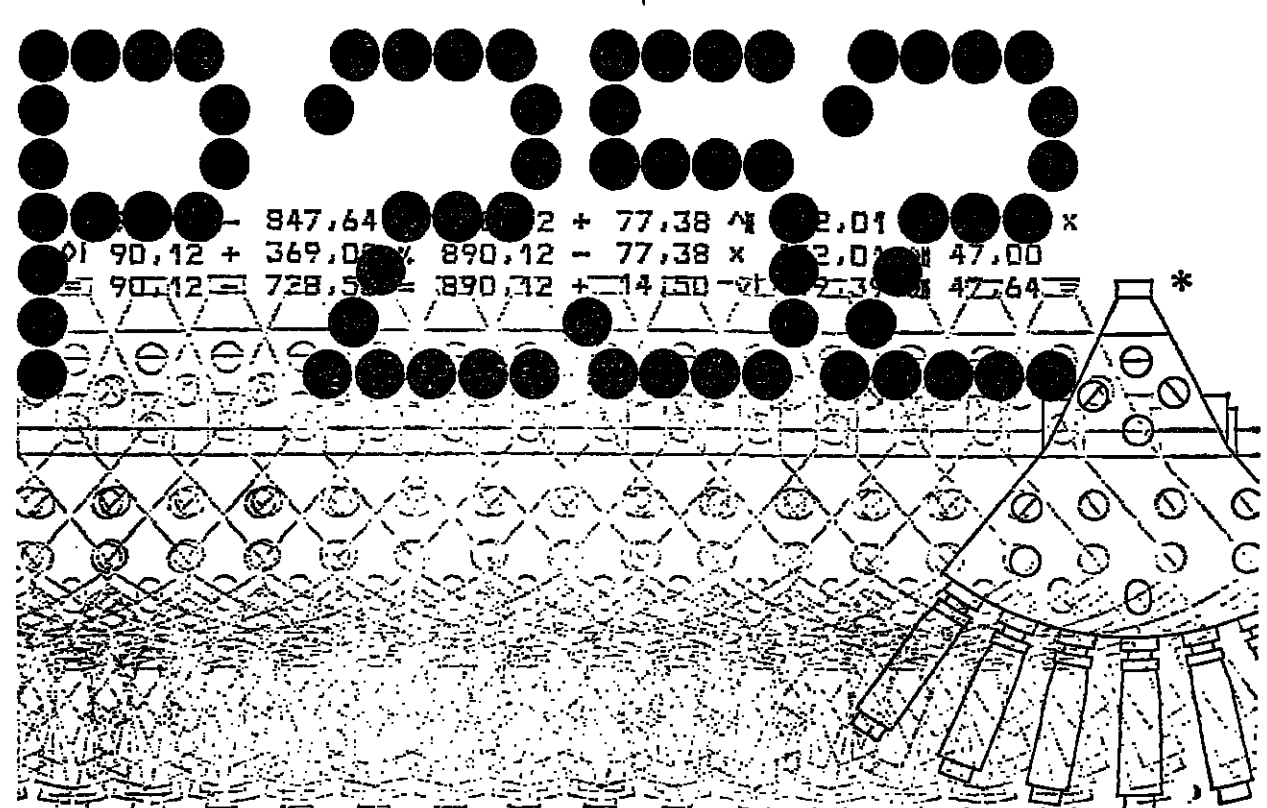
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Obituaries

Lazaro Cardenas, 75, Dies;
Mexican President of 1930s

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20 (AP)—Lazaro Cardenas, who as president of Mexico during the 1930s instituted sweeping economic reforms, died here yesterday at the age of 75.

Although he retired from the presidency in 1940, he was a revered figure, especially among rural Mexicans.

Mr. Cardenas, the 45th president of Mexico, was a leader of Indian ancestry who revolutionized his country's economy during the six years of his term from 1934 to 1940 by expropriating the foreign-owned oil industry and effecting broad land reform. In later years, he became an unofficial spokesman for the nation's leftists.

He was born the son of peons in the village of Jiquilpan in the state of Michoacan on May 21, 1895. At the age of 11, he was forced to leave school to support his family. Mr. Cardenas became a printer's apprentice and eventually organized a printing cooperative. At 18, he had joined the ranks of the Mexican revolution. He first fought Carranza, then joined him in repulsing the counter-revolution of Huerta.

Tall, Silent Man
A tall, silent man whose broad forehead and deep-set eyes revealed the traces of his Mexican blood, Mr. Cardenas became the governor of Michoacan in 1928.

Then, after serving as president of the National Revolutionary party and in several cabinet posts, he resigned in 1934 to run for the presidency. He traveled on horseback throughout the country to remote villages as well as major towns, addressing himself directly to the laboring and farming masses. He was elected with 80 percent of the votes.

By 1937, Mr. Cardenas had a new Congress behind him and began to press his program of agrarian reforms, nationalization of industries, and a vast expansion of education in rural areas.

He presided over the distribution of more than 45,000,000 acres of land to 1 million farmers. The government took over 13,000 miles of Mexican railroads and increased the number of schools from 7,000 to 13,000.

Took U.S., U.K. Oil Firms

The most dramatic move of the Cardenas administration came on March 13, 1938, when, after months of wrangling among labor organizations and American and British oil companies, the government took control of 17 foreign-owned firms operating in Mexico, representing an investment of \$450,000,000.

The act caused an international uproar. In reprisal, Washington stopped buying silver from Mexico, thus removing American support from Mexican currency. Long negotiations followed and Mexico wound up agreeing to pay compensation for the nationalized properties, but not before additional agricultural land owned by Americans was similarly seized.

Before leaving office, Mr. Cardenas granted asylum to the exiled Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky, despite protests from the Soviet Union and labor leaders in his own country.

In retirement, the former president lived quietly until the late 1950s when, apparently distressed by what he believed was a drift to the right by the Mexican government, he began to speak out for leftist causes.

His early strong support of Fidel Castro earned him rebuffs from the government. In 1955, his acceptance of the Stalin Peace Prize awarded by the Soviet Union caused new controversy. Four years ago, Bertrand Russell named Mr. Cardenas as a judge on his tribunal investigating American "war crimes" in Vietnam.

Patrick Wymark

MELBOURNE, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Actor Patrick Wymark, 44, known



Lazaro Cardenas

to millions of British television viewers as Sir John Wither in the "Planemakers" and "Power Game" series, was found dead in his Melbourne hotel room tonight.

Police said his body was slumped on the bedroom floor and there was a gash on his forehead. Homicide and drug squad detectives were called in.

A police spokesman said the cause of death had not yet been determined. "But there are no suspicious circumstances at this stage," he added.

Mr. Wymark was in Australia to star in the production of the murder thriller "Slueth."

Ted 'Kid' Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Ted "Kid" Lewis, world welterweight boxing champion from 1915 to 1919, died today one week short of his 77th birthday. Mr. Lewis was born in London as Solomon Mendeloff.

Mr. Lewis, one of the greatest fighters Britain has ever produced, had been ill for a week and died in an old persons' home in South London. His record included 153 victories, nine draws and he lost 13 fights. He was the only British fighter who went to the United States and won a title from an American. He defeated Jack Britton in Dayton, Ohio, in June, 1917.

Gen. Higuchi
Buried; Saved
20,000 JewsPermitted Refugees
To Enter Manchuria

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Funeral services were held here yesterday for a Japanese general who made it possible for 20,000 stranded and freezing Jews, fleeing Nazi Germany, to cross the Siberian border and enter Manchuria.

The rites were held by the Japan-Israel Society in honor of Lt. Gen. Kiyochiro Higuchi, 52, who died in Tokyo on Oct. 11.

Society officials said that Gen. Higuchi allowed the Jews to enter Manchuria in February, 1938, without getting clearance from his headquarters, in response to an urgent plea from members of a Jewish club in Harbin, Manchuria.

They said that Gen. Higuchi took the prompt arbitrary action because he had reports that 20 of the Jews had frozen to death and that many of the lightly clad Jews were facing certain death from the bitter sub-zero Siberian winter.

Gen. Higuchi, the officials said, also felt that the Jews, who were former Frankfurt residents, were unwanted by both the Soviet Union and Japan because of the two countries' "delicate" relations with Nazi Germany.

They said that Gen. Higuchi was later summoned for an explanation by Gen. Hideki Tojo, then chief of staff of Japan's Kwantung Army that controlled Manchuria.

The Jews, who were forced to live in the open in an internment camp in the Siberian border town of Otor, were transported to Manchuria aboard 13 trains arranged by Gen. Higuchi, the officials said.



PILING UP—London's Petticoat Lane with three-week accumulation of garbage.

London Learns to Cope as Garbage Mounts

By Richard Reston

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The best way to live in London these days is to keep your eyes closed and your feet up.

For this capital is now in its fourth week of a garbage strike. And like all great cities, London is learning how fragile the urban complex is when something goes wrong.

The problem is not only the garbage, trash and other assorted rubbish stacked and strewn about the streets and market areas of London. A breakdown in vital municipal services also has affected the city.

The dispute is over wages for what the British call "dirty-job" workers.

Four unions are asking a weekly wage increase of about 20 percent or \$6.60. The counter offer from local council employers is a 15-percent increase amounting to \$4.62 a week.

Higher Minimum

The employers also propose an increase in the guaranteed minimum wage to \$39.60 a week. They point out, however, that most manual workers already earn considerably more than the suggested new minimum.

Throughout most of the strike, management and labor have refused to talk about their differing positions. These uncompromising attitudes softened in recent days and there is now some evidence of a settlement possibly this week.

If the current negotiations break down, however, this strike is likely to continue for some time, with dramatic consequences for British urban society.

Meanwhile, in London where the greatest problem could arise, special trucking contractors continue to shift garbage away from major points of refuse concentration around markets, hospitals, restaurants and large apartment houses.

Free Plastic Bags

These arrangements are of no help to the private home owner. To meet his needs, officials in the struck city boroughs are passing out large plastic bags free of charge. The objective is to keep the garbage and trash covered and sealed in hopes of minimizing the dangers of rats and disease.

The distribution of bags takes place at local libraries, district halls, clinics and other municipal centers. The British, with their traditional good sense, have been remarkably disciplined about the whole dirty business.

Saturday mornings in London are now something of a family outing. Families with cars load them with garbage and trash and head for the nearest makeshift depot. Those who have no transportation are helped by their neighbors.

"We are coping" is the general attitude of Londoners.

But the strains are beginning to show. An official in one of the city's northeast districts put it this way: "The bags are a fine idea, but last weekend we only had 200 left for more than 200,000 people. Also, we've got food markets in this area and already sanitation authorities have proclaimed health hazards in 18 separate cases."

Immense Problem

The problem is immense. The Greater London Council, for example, runs most of the city's main refuse-receiving depots. In an average year, these centers take in more than 2.75 million tons of garbage and trash, and that is only part of the London total. A potentially more serious problem exists in London's sewage pumping and treatment network. Council officials explain that the city moves 670 million gallons of sewage a day through 16 pumping stations. The flow finishes at 13 treatment plants.

One Greater London Council

spokesman warned: "If the strike lasts only one pumping station and if heavy storm water is in the system, sewage will back up and flood into streets, basements and low-lying areas within 15 minutes."

Management, administrative and clerical personnel have taken over most of the manual jobs at pumping and treatment stations.

Thus far, they have managed to hold the situation in check. Despite their efforts, however, millions of gallons of partially or wholly untreated sewage have flown into the River Thames since the beginning of the strike.

Fish Loss Reported

Some conservation officials already claim "gross pollution" of certain parts of the Thames. One spokesman said that 10,000 to 20,000 fish had been destroyed in a 15-mile stretch of the river and a tributary.

He said that, if the strike continued, the Thames would become "foul and fishless."

As if the implications of this strike were not bad enough, London is now also faced with the additional prospect of a return to some of the fog and smog that plagued the city a decade or more ago. A recent official pronouncement warned that regulations for London's smokeless zones might have to be lifted for the next two winters. It was said that the problem is a serious shortage of smokeless fuels.

If this comes to pass, then the city's long and impressive struggle against air pollution is likely to suffer a serious reverse.

© Los Angeles Times

Turkey Puts Off
Taking Stand on
Soviet Hijackers

ANKARA, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Turkish Justice Ministry said here that no further action may be taken for a week or more on the two hijackers who forced a Soviet airliner to fly to Turkey, killed the plane's stewardess and wounded other crew members.

A spokesman said the ministry had not received the Russian request for the return of the two men, Lithuanians Bradskas Kozlov and his son, Algirdas. He said he expected the request to be sent to his ministry by the Foreign Ministry soon.

The matter will then be sent back to a judge in Trabzon on the Turkish Black Sea coast, where the hijacked plane landed. The judge will be asked to decide whether the crime was of a political nature.

The judge who will rule on the case has already approved a lower court decision Saturday to free the two hijackers pending disposition of their case.

The lower court justified this ruling saying that in its opinion the crime was political.

Midair Collision Kills 5

MELBOURNE, Oct. 20 (AP)—Five persons died yesterday when a Bell-47 helicopter sheared a wing off a twin-engine Beechcraft D-50 over Moorabbin, a suburb of Melbourne. Wreckage scattered on houses after the collision. Killed were the three occupants of the helicopter, chartered to inspect power lines for the State Electricity Commission, and the pilot and a woman passenger in the Beechcraft. The aircraft crashed about 500 yards apart in Moorabbin.

Spain Opens
Debate Over
Labor ReformDraft Law Liberalizes
Unions Goes to Cortes

MADRID, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—The Spanish Cortes (Parliament) tonight began to debate a controversial draft law aimed at reforming the government-controlled labor unions and making them independent and representative.

The proposals to liberalize unions, which are controlled by cabinet ministers and group workers and employers in the same organization, have been four years in the making.

Both the Geneva-based International Labor Organization and Spain's Roman Catholic Church have called for more democratic and independent labor unions.

The draft law accepts the ILO recommendations for autonomy and separate unions of workers, employers, even though they remain under the same management, and it guarantees freedom of expression and meeting.

Balks at Recommendation

But it does not go along with the ILO recommendation that all posts of authority in the union movement, including the highest, should be filled by election.

A wide range of union posts will be filled by election, but a cabinet minister will still preside over labor unions' central policy-making bodies and retain considerable power.

The cabinet minister will be appointed or dismissed some union officials, and to disunion branches which are considered to go against the constitutional principles of the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Spokesmen for the outlaw Socialist trade union movement UGT have already issued a statement here rejecting the draft saying it introduces softer laws and terms but "closes the door to free and democratic unions for workers."

More Flexible Plan

However, government spokesmen say the parliamentary committee, after sifting thousands of amendments, has produced much more flexible and if plan than the original presented to it by the government a year ago.

This original draft, published shortly before a cabinet reshuffle last October, called for a cabinet minister as national president of the unions with sweeping powers to direct and coordinate them.

The revised draft gives a more limited role to the cabinet minister. He will be "minister syndicate (labor union) relations" to act as a bridge between the government and the unions.

The Cortes debates are expected to last two months and to produce attacks both from a minority liberal deputies, who would more reforms, and from right-wing, who would resist leaving the labor unions as they are.

Nerve-Gas Ship
Reported Intact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Navy investigations indicate that 60 tons of deadly nerve gas dumped off Grand Bahama Island in August have caused no damage to sea-floor life, CBS television reported today.

A Defense Department spokesman refused comment on the CBS report. But he said a Navy ship returned from the area today with water and core samples and report on its findings was expected soon.

The gas was in 12,540 rock encased in more than 400 steel and concrete coffins on board World War II Liberty ship, spent 500 miles off Florida. CBS said the Navy found the ship, the Baron Russell Briggs, was intact and had not broken up impact as conservationists feared and there had been no leakage.

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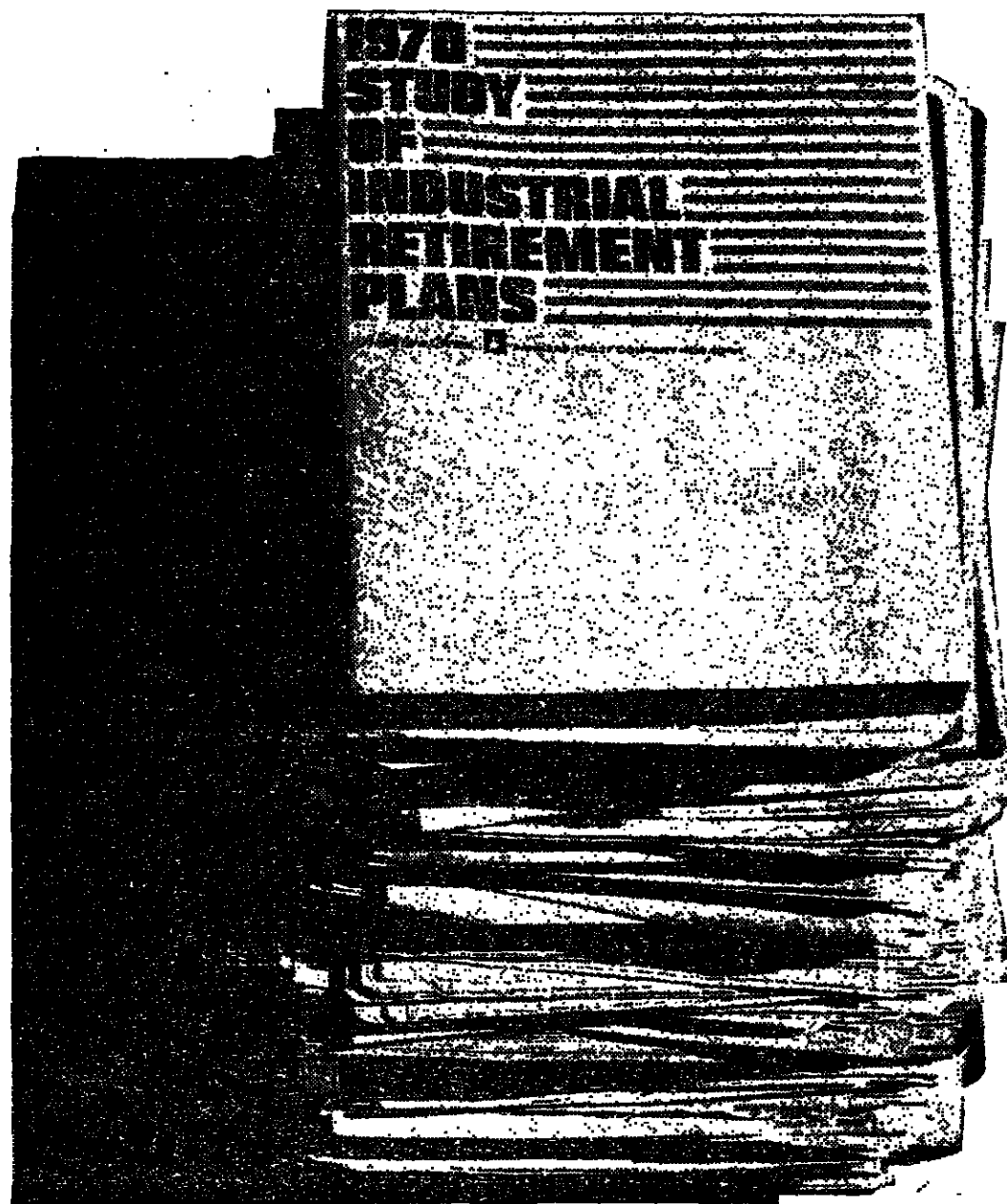
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مكتبة من الكتب

Own Losses Listed as Light

Allied Forces Count 129 Reds Slain in Fights Near Da Nang

SAIGON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Allied forces today claimed killing 129 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers in a series of clashes south of Da Nang, while suffering only light casualties.

Several of the fights were part of a newly launched campaign by South Vietnamese militiamen in Quang Tin Province, south of Da Nang, which military sources said may help speed the withdrawal of American troops.

In the only other major development, reported throughout Indochina, Cambodian forces drove

back two North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers only nine miles north of Phnom Penh. Cambodian naval guards could be heard in the capital.

South of Da Nang, along South Vietnam's central coast, the U.S. Air Force reported that planes equipped with flares and spotlights established a small South Korean patrol to hold a Viet Cong force immobilized through the night Sunday. At daylight yesterday, 57 Viet Cong troops were captured, the Air Force said.

Field reports said three South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 13 wounded.

The U.S. Command said there were no American casualties in two fights U.S. troops were involved in that netted 37 Communist dead, most of them killed by helicopter gunships and artillery.

Headquarters said, however, four Americans were killed and 21 wounded in other scattered clashes and booby-trap and mine incidents during the past 24 hours.

Muskie Sees War No Longer a Key Political Issue

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 20 (UPI)—The war in Vietnam is no longer one of the key issues in American politics, says Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, the Democratic front-runner for the 1972 presidential nomination.

"It's not a visible issue, although it's still a latent one. It may color the way people vote, but people are tired of the war. They're deeply concerned, perhaps, about when it will end and how long it will last, but they're not talking about it," he said at a news conference here yesterday.

Sen. Muskie was in Connecticut to campaign on behalf of the Democratic ticket, including the Rev. Joseph D. Duffey, a Democratic Senate candidate, who entered the race as an avowed peace advocate.

Stewardess Strike Cuts TWA Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Trans World Airlines cancelled all of its nearly 450 domestic flights today and announced sharp curtailment of overseas operations as 5,400 stewardesses and stewards went on strike.

A TWA spokesman said the airline would try to operate about 10 international round-trip flights daily, about half the regular rate. Supervisory personnel were being used for the overseas flights and even those were being shortened to stop at gateway cities such as London, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, Lisbon and Hong Kong.

A spokesman for the union representing striking stewardesses and stewards said, "The strike is solid and we expect other unions to honor our picket lines. I don't know of any cases where they are not."

The walkout began at midnight after negotiations from the airline and the transportation workers union failed to agree on a new contract in talks at National Mediation Board headquarters.

Negotiations resumed this afternoon, but there was no indication what disputes, other than wages, remained unresolved. After the Monday night session, federal mediator Francis A. O'Neill Jr. said the union and TWA "had succeeded in resolving a great majority of the issues."

A union spokesman, however, said the airline negotiators had "retrogressed and are offering less than what they were a month ago."

Ghana Opposition Merges

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 20 (NYT)—Ghana's three opposition parties were merged today into a single political party—the Justice party. The new party unifies the National Alliance of Liberals, the United Nationalist party and the All People's Republican party.

Kaunda, 'Furious' at Missing Nixon, Calls Off Rogers Talk

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 20 (UPI)—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia called off a meeting arranged with Secretary of State William Rogers today and prepared to leave for Paris with members of his Organization of African Unity mission.

The Zambian leader had earlier reported "furious" when President Nixon called off at the last minute an appointment made some time ago to receive the Zambian leader and OAU mission members. U.S. sources sought today to explain away the whole incident as a scheduling problem in which Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kaunda found themselves hopelessly entangled. Mr. Rogers tried to soothe the Zambian representatives' injured feelings.

The sources' explanation did not appear to satisfy a number of African delegates and there was persistent talk of a boycott of the White House dinner Mr. Nixon is giving on Saturday for distinguished visitors to the UN's 25th anniversary commemoration.

According to the African version of the affair, Mr. Nixon agreed to receive Mr. Kaunda and representatives of Algeria, Cameroon, Senegal and Mali at the White House today to hear the OAU's views on southern African problems and breaches of the arms embargo against South Africa. Mr. Kaunda said that "at the 11th minute" Mr. Nixon proposed

Tate Trial Hears Manson Was Spurred

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 20 (UPI)—Terry Melcher, the son of actress Doris Day, went twice to the Spanish ranch and listened to Charles Manson's songs but decided they were not worth recording, a state witness testified yesterday at the Tate-La Bianca murder trial.

Gregg Jakobson, a business associate of Mr. Melcher, a record producer, told the jury he had recommended Manson to the son of the actress but Mr. Melcher had not agreed with his judgment.

Under cross examination by Irving Kanarek, Manson's attorney, Mr. Jakobson denied he had misled Manson regarding his musical ability.

"Didn't you try to lead Mr. Manson on so that you could attain sexual favors from some of the girls at the ranch?" Mr. Kanarek asked.

Mr. Jakobson said this was not true. Manson is on trial with three women followers charged with murdering actress Sharon Tate and six others last year.

Mr. Melcher at one time lived in the mansion where Miss Tate was killed.

The trial, approaching its fifth month, was delayed yesterday because one of the defense attorneys was in jail on a charge of having failed to answer a traffic citation.

The attorney, Ronald Hughes, was arrested at his home Sunday for having ignored a ticket for operating his car with defective brakes. He declined to put up \$62 bail, spent the night in jail, and was fined \$25 in municipal traffic court with the sentence suspended, but Mr. Hughes, who represents one of the women, was late to court.

Mr. Melcher had been expected to testify yesterday but the prosecution said he was in Boston and would not appear until later in the week.

Britain to Try On Rhodesia Again

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Britain today said that it intended a new initiative to find whether a basis for negotiations to settle the Rhodesian independence dispute exists.

Michael Hamilton, British delegate speaking in the UN Committee on Colonialism, said: "Before long my government intends a direct approach. We intend a new initiative to find out whether a basis for negotiation does, or does not, exist. The time is long past when the niceties of which party should make the move should determine our actions."

He stressed that "our goal is a just solution acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole."



PARIS PRECAUTIONS—Armed riot police men check the handbags of two young women going toward the Palace of Justice, where Maoist Alain Geismar is on trial.

Demonstrators Dispersed

Geismar Trial Opens in Paris, 5,000 Police Seal Off Courts

PARIS, Oct. 20—Police reinforcements guarded the judges to the Palais de la Cité today as the government put into effect its "Secret Plan to Maintain Order" for the trial of Maoist leader Alain Geismar.

The leftists had promised violence at the opening of the trial of Mr. Geismar—one of the co-leaders of the 1968 student revolt. But an estimated 5,000 policemen kept it down to a few scattered Molotov cocktails, 100 arrests and one policeman hit with a flying cobblestone.

Inside, Mr. Geismar, 31, who has been in pre-trial detention for nearly four months, went on trial for inciting his followers to "violence against the police." He faces another trial before the State Security Court—re-established in the early 1960s to deal with crimes connected with Algeria—on charges of conspiring with the Proletarian Left Movement after the police ordered it banned.

The helmeted police guarded the island on which the Palais de Justice is located armed with grenade launchers. Under the secret plan, which was identified by a French news agency—helicopters, fire trucks, radio cars and motorcycle police stood by. Policemen's days off were canceled during the expected three days of the trial. The island's subway station also was closed.

Symbol for Left

Mr. Geismar's case has become something of a symbol for the left as it is the most notorious to come up since the passage of the anti-violence laws last spring. Under the laws, a person is responsible not only for the violence in which he is personally involved but also for inciting others to violence.

Philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, who became involved when he took charge of the banned leftist sheet the People's Cause, was in court today and is expected to testify.

Mr. Geismar, who is head of a teachers' union became part of the ranks of leaders of the May 1968 revolt—with Dany (The Red) Cohn-Bendit and Jacques Sauvageot—is charged specifically with inciting an audience to violence at a May 25 meeting just after the sentencing to a year in jail of two young editors of the People's Cause.

He specifically is charged with urging his audience to "grab the power from the bourgeoisie by armed insurrection."

General Attack

The defendant held the floor for more than an hour today with his opening statement. He attacked the "dictatorship" of everything—the government, the laws, the prisons, the universities, and in the streets, army and factories.

Turning to his judges, he said that he wanted to warn the bourgeoisie. "Look at the blacks emptying your garbage cans," he cried, "because soon they will be emptying their guns in your guts."

He was referring to African workers in France, many of whom are employed by the Sanitation Department.

No More Private Railway Cars for 279 Maharajas

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (AP)—India's 279 former maharajas learned today that they will have to rub shoulders with commoners on the nation's crowded railways from now on.

The Railway Board said that, as a result of the abolition of the princely order last month, the ex-maharajas will no longer be entitled to travel in the fancy white private saloon cars that used to be the center of attention at railway stations around the country.

The maharajas used to live in the white cars with royal insignia whenever they toured. Many were as luxurious as the princes' palaces. Armed guards insured that no uninvited commoner entered them.

Saga of Well-Molded Woman: Her Curves Settled Her Hash

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, Oct. 20—Israelis ragged their heads today in baffled wonderment about the story of a young Danish woman who, if the reports are correct, is one of the most persistent drug smugglers alive.

Here, as the Israeli and Danish press, airport authorities and police told it, is the saga of the 23-year-old attractive woman identified as Ann Greta Millberg.

Carrying her hand luggage, she limped painfully yesterday into the departure hall at Lydda Airport outside Tel Aviv and joined a line of passengers awaiting search before boarding an SAS plane for Copenhagen.

"Sprained My Back"

Noticing her tortured walk and grimaces of agony, the other passengers stepped back to permit her to enter first the booth in which outgoing air travelers undergo a body search for weapons.

A sympathetic young Israeli policewoman in the booth asked solicitously why she was limping so heavily.

"Sprained my back," the hobbling young lady replied, her face crumpling in pain as she put her hand luggage on the floor. Touched by the young woman's discomfort, the policewoman waved her on, not bothering to search her, saying "Good health."

Whereupon the young woman bent down, picked up her hand luggage, straightened up, and left the booth.

But her departure was too lithe. The policewoman, suspicious, called her back. Limping again, she returned to the booth.

"May I please see your injury?" the policewoman asked.

"Impossible, I'm afraid," the young woman replied. "It is covered with a plaster cast."

"Then may I see the cast?" the policewoman persisted.

Lines Were Uproar

After a brief argument, the young woman finally hoisted her blouse. She was wearing a plaster cast, but it did not seem to conform with the lines of the young woman's body.

The cast was removed. Beneath it, the policewoman found eight pounds of hashish packed around the young woman's waist and six pounds packed around her hips.

The policewoman told the young woman she was under arrest, could not depart for Copenhagen and would have to stand trial in Israel.

The young woman burst into tears, protesting that she had to leave for the Danish capital because her three-year-old son was waiting at the airport there for her.

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LM

Holland's Security Elaborate as Tito Arrives for 3 Days

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20 (UPI)—President Tito of Yugoslavia today began a three-day state visit to the Netherlands amid security measures surpassed only by those enforced for the Sept. 3 visit of President Suharto of Indonesia.

Tanks and troops were used to guard Mr. Suharto after Ambonese Indonesians stormed and occupied the Indonesian ambassador's residence in The Hague, forcing Mr. Suharto to shorten his visit.

Today troops in helicopters hovered overhead and state troopers and police cordoned off Amsterdam's Dam Square as the 78-year-old Yugoslav leader walked through the rain—his path lined by rain-soaked police and flower pots—to lay a wreath on the memorial to Holland's World War II dead.

Dozens of plain-clothes detectives with umbrellas stood guard on rooftops around the square, scene of Holland's worst rioting in six years in August, sparked off by a ban on hippies' sleeping out in the Dam.

A police official said the security forces were more concerned about anti-Tito Yugoslav exiles than Dutch nationals.



A Fateful Hour for Canada—and the U.S.

The murder of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte confirms not only the despicable character of his killers, the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), but also the necessity of the extraordinary steps Canada has taken to pursue them. Even before Mr. Laporte's bloody and bound body was discovered on Sunday, Prime Minister Trudeau had suspended civil liberties and committed his government to a relentless police-army campaign against the FLQ's "insurrection." Parliamentary and public support for his unprecedented decision had been assured; it will be more widely and deeply forthcoming now. For there appears to be nearly universal agreement that the FLQ poses a head-on challenge to the integrity of the Canadian government and to Canadian democracy alike, and that the two must be defended with all the resources that the free people of Canada can muster. This feeling is all the stronger for Prime Minister Trudeau's own unquestioned devotion to Canada's libertarian traditions, and for the evident fact that Quebec separatism in its non-violent form was already being treated politically, legally and culturally within the system. Indeed one wonders whether the FLQ's desperation did not arise from a perception that the system was working too well: Nothing is so dangerous as a fanatic who believes his cause is being peacefully resolved.

The question of the moment is, of course, whether the government with its new emergency powers will be able to catch the murderers and their accomplices, who still hold a second hostage, British diplomat James Cross. At this point, one can only reply that if the government fails, more than its own prestige, and more than the life of Mr. Cross, may be lost. For it is the terrorists' purpose, as Mr. Trudeau well understands, to provoke the government into repressive measures that will enrage or alarm its ordinary citizens. This is why, by the way, we would be extremely surprised if the kidnappers took up Mr. Trudeau's offer to release Mr. Cross in return for safe con-

duct to Cuba for themselves and five of their jailed mates whose prison sentences are nearly expired. To accept amnesty would be to relieve the government of by far the greater part of the pressure whose application was the point of the FLQ exercise in the first place. In this regard, we wonder if Mr. Laporte's murder was committed out of the FLQ's panic at being pursued by the police, or out of a decision to tighten up its credibility, which had sagged during its week of unsuccessful negotiations with the government.

Americans can scarcely look across the border at Canada's travails—and at our own ferment—without asking themselves whether a similar dilemma, growing out of similar acts of terrorism, might come to pass here. At the very least, one conclusion is immediately clear: So important are atmosphere and example in nourishing the minds of those who commit such acts that the United States has a large stake in how Canada emerges from its current agony. Whatever may be the possibility of political kidnappings in this country, unquestionably it would be a larger threat if Canada had caved in to the FLQ. For that much, we have much to be grateful for in Canada's example. However, if Canada loses its struggle against the FLQ by ultimate capitulation to the terrorists or by a demonstrated inability to deal with them effectively, then a major defeat will have been sustained by democratic forces, and not just in Canada alone.

It is a measure of our times, and a frightening one, that Americans find themselves burdened with such questions as how to prevent political kidnapping and whether to suspend the rule of law in a given emergency. Perhaps any answers offered in the vacuum of anticipation, before the event is real, are bound to be misleading. Yet the Canadian experience, if it proves anything at all so far, underlines the absolute need for a democratic government to act in defense of itself.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Hanoi's 'Nyet'

Hanoi's formal rejection of President Nixon's peace initiative is a cause for disappointment, not despair. Ambassador Bruce's refusal to take no for an answer was the proper response. Both sides have now publicly belittled the other's new public proposals. But both have also upgraded their negotiating teams; they give evidence of having more important aims than simply taking advantage of propaganda opportunities in Paris. Intensive probing in private is now in order to discover whether progress toward a settlement can be made.

A beginning of such probing can be seen in the initial responses of each side to the other's proposals. While Mr. Nixon's five-point plan was a gem of clarity by comparison with the opaque nuances in the Viet Cong's latest eight-point scheme, both documents conceal far more than they reveal about the kind of deal either side would entertain to end the war. To reject such a document as containing nothing new is, in effect, to ask the other side to explain more clearly what concessions it is really offering as against previous positions.

Heretofore, neither side was willing to propose or discuss a cease-fire, although a halt to the killing is an essential element in any settlement. Now, both sides have formally proposed to negotiate the "modalities" of a truce. Hanoi's representatives pretend that Mr. Nixon has proposed an immediate cease-fire, followed by negotiation of a political settlement and arrangements for American withdrawal. They insist that these two "fundamental" issues must be settled in principle before there can be a cease-fire.

But, as Ambassador Bruce undoubtedly will make clear, Mr. Nixon did not propose an immediate de facto cease-fire. He seeks a negotiation on the military, political, economic and territorial arrangements that must be agreed between the two sides before a standstill cease-fire can come into effect. If the Communists insist on negotiating the two "fundamental" issues of a political settlement and American withdrawal before hostilities stop, they will find the United

States agreeable. But they cannot expect American agreement to their political and military proposals in advance of a negotiation. If they do, it will be evident to all the world that their objective, as Hanoi has just restated publicly, is "complete victory" not a compromise settlement.

Many other points need probing. The Viet Cong proposal asks American withdrawal in nine months. But just last December the Viet Cong proposed American withdrawal in six months. The withdrawal date is clearly negotiable, as are the truce conditions the Communists propose to govern the withdrawal period.

President Nixon has offered immediately to fix a timetable for American withdrawal—authoritatively stated by White House press briefers as 12 months—to take effect after a negotiated settlement is agreed. Negotiations in private could well open on this issue, which would include the conditions of a standstill cease-fire. An exchange of maps showing the areas each side claims to control would be a useful starting point even if, as is probable, both sides claim the bulk of the country.

If the two sides want to negotiate, they will have no difficulty finding points of conjunction in the two peace plans on which to start. The American desire for serious negotiations can no longer be challenged. But the attitudes of Hanoi and Saigon are less certain. Hanoi, in particular, has yet to show readiness to negotiate at all. With American withdrawal under way, North Vietnam may prefer to bide its time, resume all-out war at a more propitious moment and strive for total victory, delusive as that course is for either side.

For the United States, the moment now is one for persistence in seeking private talks, plus flexibility and patience. The ground has been laid for a wide-ranging negotiation in which no proposal of either side would be denied thorough examination. Difficult American decisions will have to be made if such talks begin. But, for the moment, the next move is up to Hanoi.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain and the Africans

The truth is that the Tory government rushed in with their South African arms proposals too impetuously after the election. Without enough forethought. Without weighing up the consequences. It is not too late, even now, for Mr. Heath to think again.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

The Papal Tour

Surely, disputes over such matters as where the Pope will sleep and how long he will stay in [the Philippine presidential palace] are petty and trivial in the light of the spirit that has moved Pope Paul to travel over oceans and continents and join the people of various nations.

—From the Manila Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 21, 1895

WASHINGTON, D.C.—It is believed here that Venezuela will decline to pay the indemnity demanded by England, or accept Lord Salisbury's basis of settlement in the boundary dispute. The question may arise whether the United States will consider the demand for an indemnity an invasion of the Monroe Doctrine. The Tribune editorial says: "Great Britain has no more title to the disputed territory in Venezuela than to Manhattan Island."

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 21, 1920

PARIS.—The expedition which is going from the United States into Central Asia to establish the origins of man would indeed be mistaken if it were to start out with the fixed purpose of proving Darwin's idea that man is "descended" from the ape. The persistence with which some people cling to this far-fetched dogma results only from half-education or from intellectual laziness.



Defection

The Prince of the Island

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO.—When Anwar Sadat, as a young officer, was imprisoned for conspiring against the British and the corrupt King Farouk he wrote a political novel discussing the relative values of revolution and evolutionary reform. His book was called "The Prince of the Island" and was never published.

Now that he is president of the United Arab Republic, Sadat is faced practically by the problems he once theoretically analyzed. The Egyptian revolution, whose core of initiators Sadat joined in 1952, has been in power 18 years. But the reform it advocates is incomplete and even the president admits that while the government considers itself "Socialist" this credo has yet to be realized.

Among Egyptians Sadat is relatively unfamiliar and the big question is how he will fill Nasser's shoes. He has no pretension to charisma and seemed interested when a friend likened his position to that of Harry Truman when he was projected into the vacancy left with the death of the more glamorous Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Sadat comes from a modest family. His father was a civilian in the army medical corps at a Nile Delta village called Mit Abu Kom. He himself always hoped to become an officer and finally graduated from military academy in 1938. The following year he met Nasser and joined the conspiracy which finally overthrew the regime in 1952.

Years in Captivity
He suffered for his views, spending four years in a concentration camp and two in prison between 1942 and 1948. He used this period to study German and improve his education by reading. As a young lieutenant he had already become acquainted with the writings of the American Lloyd Douglas, he remains his favorite author.

"This man was first a doctor, then a priest," he explains. "He only started to write after the age of 40 but he has tremendous power; he gives faith and confidence. He influenced me greatly, especially in military confinement. When I was in the United States four years ago I bought a complete second-hand collection of his works."

The other major influence on his intellectual formation was Caliph Omar, Sadat says. Omar followed Abu Bakr as second successor to the Prophet Mohammed in Islam's leadership. "He was notable for justice and strictness," explains the deeply religious president.

Although he toyed with the idea of writing himself, kept a scrapbook of favorite quotations and even produced his unpublished novel, Sadat admits he never managed to take up the idea seriously. He once was an editor of the Cairo daily Gommhouriya, and wrote regular articles. He recalls with pleasure: "During the 1956 Suez crisis I attacked Dulles regularly." But nowadays the only writing he ever does is letters and memoranda. He sometimes dictates

but often scrawls in his own hand "because I like to be careful in expressing myself. I still hope that someday, when I retire, I can try to write."

When that retirement comes he wants it to be in the country, by his native village. "I like nature in all its phases," he says. "I still take long walks. I used to swim and play tennis but since the 1957 war I have had to live with the crisis 24 hours a day."

At 51 he retains a lean figure by eating lightly, mostly boiled or grilled food. He says the doctors have pronounced his health good and now discount an earlier belief that he suffered a heart attack ten years ago.

The president, who has been married twice, has seven children

but often scrawls in his own hand "because I like to be careful in expressing myself. I still hope that someday, when I retire, I can try to write."

range from 28 down to 9—six girls and a boy. His second wife is half-English, a language he speaks with considerable ease.

Sadat says his favorite pastime nowadays is reading. He recently read Churchill's wartime memoirs and books on the U.S. Pacific campaign, including accounts of the Guadalcanal and Tarawa battles.

His ambition is to retire to his village eventually, write, travel and "lead my own life." Then he would like to pick up the thread unraveled years ago in "The Prince of the Island." But, he adds, "this is impossible to contemplate now. First we must win the battle to regain our territory." And he concedes, although the revolution of which he dreamed is now a fact, his reforms remain incomplete.

Beyond the Call of Duty

By David S. Broder

DETROIT.—For a President who has sometimes been accused of seeking to protect his own political prestige by maintaining a "low profile" in the major public controversies of his administration, Richard M. Nixon in this campaign season is showing a good deal more courage than caution.

He has put the portable presidential seal aboard Air Force One and projected himself into the midst of the fray to an extent that no President has done in a mid-term election for 32 years or more.

The rewards for his daring can be considerable, but on the face of it, the risks of damage look a good deal greater, even if he disdains the stones and epithets hurled at him by mindless demonstrators on his first day on the road.

There are at least five reasons why Mr. Nixon might have found it prudent to minimize his role in this off-year election, as most of his predecessors did.

First, the odds are heavier than normal against his successful intervention. Presidents in most mid-term elections are asking the voters only to continue their party's congressional majorities. Mr. Nixon is asking for something much rarer: a strengthening of the incumbent's party in the off-year.

Second, the circumstances in the country and the world are hardly propitious for a Republican victory. Except for Vietnam—where Mr.

Nixon can point with pride to the accomplishments of his administration—his major efforts are currently in disarray: inflation is unchecked at the consumer level, and unemployment is high; a Mideast settlement is not yet in sight and the Russians have chilled hopes for a fruitful "era of negotiation" acts.

Third, by lengthening his campaign itinerary he necessarily associates himself with more high-risk situations. Mr. Nixon is in no way responsible for the mess Republicans have created for themselves in states like Ohio and Florida, but by campaigning there, he risks tarring himself in the local muck.

Fourth, the more partisan he becomes, the more he risks antagonizing the Democrats, who will probably control Congress during the final two years of his term. Mr. Nixon is not going into the Senate races against the powerful Democratic incumbents in states like Maine, Massachusetts, Montana and Washington, but he is not confining himself to the sure-win contests either. And a man who has beaten a candidate for whom Mr. Nixon has campaigned is not likely to think he owes the President any favors.

Finally, Mr. Nixon risks the possibility that his intervention may be counter-productive. Many Republicans have been quite content with the prevailing public apathy, figuring that in light of turnout well-financed Republican organizations would produce markedly higher proportions of their potential vote than would the wobbly Democratic machines. To the extent that a presidential visit generates interest in the campaign, it may work against this strategy.

Motives Assessed

Why, then, the heavy presidential campaigning? I would guess there are three reasons.

First, in some states—like Vermont, New Jersey, Illinois and California—where the Republican Senate candidate is notably weaker than the basic Republican sentiment in the state, Mr. Nixon can undoubtedly give his candidacy a boost.

Second, every candidate for whom he campaigns is in his debt, and should any large number of them beat the odds and come to Washington, they should be among his most loyal legislative supporters.

Third and most important, Mr. Nixon understands—as many pre-

De Gaulle Astounds the French Olympus Revisited

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—Gen. de Gaulle's new volume of memoirs is apparently a smashing literary success, but it is far from a critical one. The critics were waiting for some behind-the-scenes revelations, but they got none of that. Like the war memoirs, it is simply De Gaulle's version of things. There is one difference, however: After 11 years of De Gaulle we know what Gaullism is. It is more tiresome this time to read of Perfidious Albion and so on.

Even accepting the volume for what it is, an apology pro-vice, French commentators have not been kind to the "Memoirs of Hope." Add to this the silence of the Gaullists themselves, who apparently believe, as the wily Roger Frey put it: "In the pace of such memoirs silence alone is worthy." Perhaps discretion is a better word. Gaullists are generally discreet on the subject of the general. He was not a man to brook disagreement. In a new book entitled "The De Gaulle-Pompidou Duel," the author, Philippe Alexander, tells how, prior to taking a final decision on the fatal referendum last year, De Gaulle began searching for a minister to talk him out of it; no one dared. They did him no service.

A Gaullist Paradox

Yet surely they had heard of De Gaulle's remark: "Like those who stand to me but cannot put up with them."

In the absence of a defense then, we must listen to the pro-ecution.

There is instant disagreement with his version of the plotting that returned him to power. De Gaulle: "I was not mixed up in it in any way. [The participants] acted without me and without consulting me."

Several of the participants deny this, among them Jacques Soustelle, who was one of the chief Gaullist plotters, and Gen. Raoul Salan. Both men later broke with De Gaulle over Algeria. Two men who could amplify on the general role, if any, are Michel Péro and Jacques Chabanol. Both were two of the principal plotters, but it is unlikely that either of them will contradict De Gaulle for some time.

Throughout the book there is an abrupt dismissal of major events as unworthy of detailed comment. The general is clearly writing with an eye to history's judgment. In his writing—he once said he would stand to account only for words he had written—he must disassociate himself from such stuff as coups and plots. In conversation he was not so fastidious: "The coup d'état doesn't scare me," journalist J.B. Tournoux quotes him as saying.

And in 1957 to C. L. Sulzberger: "Why not? I have already staged two coups d'état in my life. Even for those commentators who believe that he was not involved in the plotting this book is disappointing. 'It is,' wrote Pierre Vianson-Fontès in Le

Monde, "far removed from reality. Or as colleague André Fontès put it: 'It is history in history.'"

Again, Vianson-Fontès: "By will serve only to transcend an transfigure the reign, and in over more to the old sorcerer heroic views and dreams of greatness, success and glory than to a reality such as it was lived: Frenchmen during 11 years, with satisfactions, to be sure, but with fears and disappointment. It is a true criticism, for it shows at once a weakness of the man, De Gaulle, and therefore the weakness of his work, and at the same time the weakness of the French people had for him and for his dreams, however much they may have disagreed with them. I was exactly that—an old sorcerer and using television as his crystal ball he conjured himself up successes and rallied the people behind him. He gave France more weight than it carried—clearly with sleight-of-hand—and even the position found it hard to object to that."

Some things in the memoir amaze. He writes that there was no "reserved domain," though it well known he brooked no interference with foreign policy. A Tournoux reported not long ago the scene in 1959 when then Finance Minister Antoine Pinay objected to Gaullist European policy at a cabinet meeting: "Monsieur le Ministre des Finances is interested in problems of foreign policy?" asked De Gaulle. "Oui," responded Pinay justly. Two months later Pinay was out of the government.

Israel's Role

Following the surprise publication this month the charges distortion began. Former Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion said he said that Israel wanted to see the Gaullist European policy. "Monsieur le Ministre des Finances is interested in problems of foreign policy?" asked De Gaulle. "Oui," responded Pinay justly. Two months later Pinay was out of the government.

More disinterested observers will also harsh despite paying homage to De Gaulle's magnificent writing style. His accounts of meetings with world figures offer nothing new and are images of the man instructing the pupil. Khrushchev is a comic figure, Macmillan is weakling, Kennedy is full of brilliant potential but a bad pun.

De Gaulle's brush is strong. allies good and loyal, his enemies bad and wrong. The most faithful like Malraux, De Gaulle and Couve-Murville, beyond reproach. Others, perhaps more independent men, are dismissed in a few words. Pompidou is forgotten, Pinay is so. Yet Adenauer, in his memoirs recalled that Pinay once told him that he, Pinay, had served France precisely because he stood up to De Gaulle. Pinay was a "stat man." Couve de Murville a "civil servant."

The subject matter is equal black and white. The Fourth Republic gave in to "Anglo-Saxon hegemony." Mr. Fontaine points out, however, that the Fourth Republic ended U.S. policy frequently in making peace in Indochina, slowing down West German rearmament, attacking Suez and enjoining the French atomic-weapon program.

One can be slightly shocked at De Gaulle's view of democracy. "To be sure," he writes quoting the Constitution, "the government determines the policy of the nation." But everybody knows it (the government) is picked by the voters and supported by the masses and myself don't see in any of this a limit to my powers. . . . Minute, the extreme right-wing weekly, objected: "For De Gaulle the world turned around him. Today this megalomaniac, ludicrous but it brings shivers to think that this madman (repeatedly) was still in power only 1 month ago."

The criticism of the new memoir has been as strong as was the criticism of the man and his policy. De Gaulle writes that it was always that way but that he succeeded anyway—"no thanks to any political parties or newspapers."

At times, he writes toward the end of the book, when the criticism became too strong, he was forced to himself with counsel words: "What, you would have spared me anything?"

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Portugal (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00				
Romania (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00				
Spain (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00				
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U.S.A. (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00				
Yugoslavia (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00				

Soviet Missile Buildup Leads Nixon to Review U.S. Deterrent Strategy

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (NYT)—The basic strategy by which the United States has long hoped to deter a nuclear war is being questioned by President Nixon and his top national security advisers.

Senior officials say privately that the Soviet buildup of missile submarines and ballistic missile submarines has long been a major factor in the U.S. deterrent strategy. The strategy, they say, is based on the assumption that the United States has a superior nuclear capability. If the situation is allowed to develop, analysts say, the United States might expect the United States to adjust to the new balance of power and, for example, back off from some future Middle East confrontation as the Russians did in the 1962 confrontation over their missiles in Cuba.

For years, American strategists have relied on the ability to ride out a surprise attack and retaliate overwhelmingly against Soviet cities. Their premise was that, as long as the Russians were convinced of the American capability of "assured destruction," it did not really matter how many nuclear weapons they built, or what kind, since they would be deterred from initiating a nuclear strike.

A series of comprehensive studies have challenged the underlying premise of the doctrine. A senior administration analyst said: "If current Soviet weapons trends continue, this will threaten to turn our assured-destruction doctrine on its head. It may not be able to deter for very much longer."

This then lies behind some of the growing impatience and skepticism that officials are expressing over the slowness of the U.S.-Soviet talks on a limitation of strategic arms when measured against the speed of the Soviet missile buildup.

After consistent optimism, in public and private expressions, since the start of talks in Helsinki last November, many officials have begun to become pessimistic.

Compromise Sought

A White House official suggests that unless the Russians come up with compromise proposals within two or three weeks after the talks resume next month, the United States may regard a meaningful settlement as rather elusive.

Last November, when the talks started on a hopeful note, the Russians were estimated to have 1,350 land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, in operation or under construction, and about 200 missiles aboard submarines.

Now the estimates have jumped to 1,500 ICBMs and 450 missiles on nuclear submarines, either operational or under construction. In addition, 100 or so missiles are believed to be mounted on older submarines.

By comparison, the United States has long maintained 1,000 Minuteman and 54 Titan-2 ICBMs, plus 656 Polaris missiles on submarines.

The strategists worry less about numerical comparisons than about the character and possible use of the weapons.

430 SS-9 Missiles

The American analysts have calculated that about 430 giant Soviet SS-9 missiles, carrying three five-megaton warheads each, could destroy 95 percent of the Minutemen. The Russians have more than 300 SS-9s and are continuing to build.

The Russians have recently started testing a three-part warhead for the smaller SS-11 missile, of which there are more than 800 in the Soviet arsenal.

The Russians have also been gradually expanding the number of missile submarines on station off the East Coast. The officials expect them to deploy some off the West Coast fairly soon.

The American analysts also note that missiles fired from submarines offshore would provide only a few minutes' warning time, threatening to catch B-52 bombers on the ground and to destroy key command centers, radar stations and communications links.

The concern then is that, if the Russians could threaten a successful first strike against land-based weapons, the President would be faced with deciding whether to fire surviving Polaris missiles against Soviet cities, knowing that the Russians could then wipe out American cities.

President Nixon expressed this worry in a paragraph buried in his 160-page state-of-the-world message last February:

"Should a President, in the event of a nuclear attack, be left with the single option of ordering the mass destruction of enemy civilians, in the face of certainty that it would be followed by the mass slaughter of Americans?"

No senior American strategist suggests that the Russians, having achieved such a capability, would press the button. Rather they worry that the Russians might feel emboldened to pursue a more aggressive foreign policy, convinced that the United States would adjust to the new reality of the nuclear balance.

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The army demands were given to the government yesterday by Lt. Col. Jorge Adelt Zamora, commander of the Max Toledo Regiment, the country's most powerful single armed force unit.

Col. Adelt Zamora said that he spoke for the Andean 4th Infantry Regiment, the 4th Cavalry Regiment and the Military College as well as his unit.

Since President Torres assumed office Oct. 7, there has been an upsurge of leftist guerrilla violence in the interior that has apparently alarmed the military.

Organized labor and student and peasant movements swung the balance in favor of President Torres in the brief power struggle that followed the ouster of Gen. Alfredo Ovando from the presidency.

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THEATER IN PARIS

Actor at the Helm of the Comédie-Française

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Oct. 20.—Pierre Dux, one of France's most distinguished actors, was recently appointed administrator of the Comédie-Française and dynamic changes at the House of Molière, often under fire for being too tradition-bound, are predicted.

Mr. Dux has held this post before—for a brief span at the end of World War II—but in 1946 he resigned and went forth to seek his fortune on the nonsubsidized stage. There he has been displaying his versatility for two decades, establishing a sound reputation as a flawless performer and director.

He has been seen in such diverse offerings as the translation of the American comedy "Absence of a Cello" (locally known as "Mal de Teste"), which ran for three seasons, and Paul Valéry's only play, "Mon Faust," a literary event of the postwar Parisian theater. He revealed startling transformation powers in Marcel Achard's "Patate" in which he impersonated a non-U, grunting ne'er-do-well intent on reducing an old school chum who had prospered to his own dreary level. Tall, elegant,

exuding a mundane good breeding, Mr. Dux—without resorting to makeup but by sheer force of histrionic artistry—turned himself into the grubby, spiteful failure, "Patate" ran for seven years. Mr. Dux is also one of the age's outstanding Cyrano.

It has been rumored that the Comédie-Française intends to follow the line of the Théâtre National Populaire, that it is now out, in a word, to capture the "popular" audience.

Popular

Mr. Dux chuckled as he sat at his Louis XVI desk in the sombre, tradition-hallowed administration office of the national theater.

"Popular," he said, "Well, there are more meanings than one to the word. Of course, we want to be popular, but we don't want to change the audience—we have our faithful subscribers and our regulars among the students and among the visitors from all over the world—we just want to enlarge it. There are many Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, a large body of Parisians even, who have never been to the Comédie-Française. They regard it with awe—as something too formal and grand. We would like to enlist them as theater

goers, to prove to them that the living stage can provide something that movies and television do not.

"We are experimenting with different measures. This autumn we interrupted the repertory system temporarily by playing 'Cyrano' each night for a week. But there were complaints. Many foreigners spend only a few days here and want to see more than one of our productions. Another problem is that often a certain piece in the repertory proves more popular than the others. Despite this we are obliged to alternate it with the other plays for box-office receipts are not our criterion and must not become so.

Introducing Authors

"This season we are introducing two authors into the repertory who have never been played here before," said Mr. Dux with some pride. "Jean Anouilh will make his debut at the Français with his 'Bacchante' which he will direct, and Strindberg's 'Dream Play' will be produced by Raymond Rouleau.

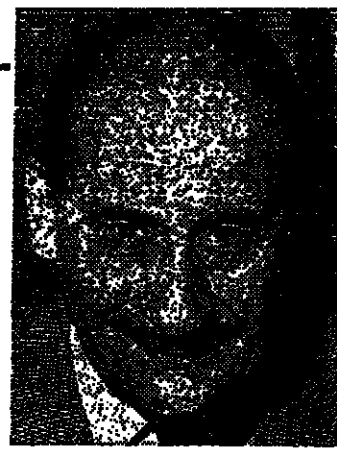
"Then we will have a series of three programs devoted to avant-garde authors. The first, in November, consists of Roman Weinberger's 'Comme la Pierre.' Roland Dubillard's 'Si

Camille me voyait,' and François Billeloux's 'Femmes Parallèles.' The second, in January, of Robert Pinget's 'Archipel.' Guy Follis's 'Cœur et Deux' and Andrée Chedid's 'Le Montreur.' The third, in March, will be composed of René de Obaldia's 'Le Général Inconnu,' Jean-Claude Grumberg's 'Riv' and Gabriel Coussin's 'La Descente sur Réville.' These plays will be given special performances, but will not be entered in the repertory.

The initial presentation of the Dux régime marks an admirable start, generously offering two productions—Alfred de Musset's 'Il ne faut jurer de rien' and Molière's 'George Dandin'—on the same program.

The De Musset selection is delightfully played for the amusing romantic romp it is, a breezy, exquisite fable, airy and delicious. In its current resurrection the sly light touch has been applied and retained, scampering through the charming text, the fanciful decor, the quaint costuming, the fluid movement and the spirited performance.

"George Dandin," an excellent choice for contrast, is a tragedy disguised as a comedy. It very probably discloses a partial self-



Pierre Dux
... administrator.

portrait of its author in its "hero," the cuckolded husband who must—after some frantic wriggling—resign himself to his pitiful fate.

Jean-Paul Rousillon, appreciating the dark profundity of the play, has staged it in sinister shadows, but he has not subdued its passages of buffoonery in which Dandin begs his haughty in-laws to intervene. Robert Hirsch, as the tormented yoked, succeeds in providing a Dandin who is both funny and moving.

Catherine Hégel as the faithless wife, Denise Gence and Michel Etcheverry as her snobbish parents, Catherine Samie as the cunning maid and Alain Pralon as the aristocratic lover enjoy personal successes in their roles.

Three Bartok Theater Works

By David Stevens

BUDAPEST, Oct. 20.—Bela Bartok's three one act theater works make a natural triple bill for the Hungarian State Opera so it was doubly natural that they should get new productions during the current Budapest Art Weeks whose major theme this year is the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the composer's death.

But these new versions have to compete with their freshly remembered predecessors, which for several years formed one of the company's showpieces, not only here but on frequent tours. In particular the classical simplicity of Kalman Nadassy's staging of the opera "Bluebeard's Castle" and the powerful realism of Gyula Harangozo's choreography for "The Miraculous Mandarin" are tough acts to follow.

Clearly, a new look and a different approach were in order. In "Bluebeard," Andras Kékesi, the state opera's chief stage director, and his designer, Gabor Forray, opted for literal visual reinforcement of the inner drama that unfolds in Bartok's richly colored orchestra.

The gloom and darkness of the castle, and of Bluebeard's solitary soul, is almost tangible in Forray's basic set. And as Judith opens each symbolic door the stage is filled with the quality of light called for in the libretto and with the things Judith sees—the torture instruments, the weapons, the jewels and the blood-stained flowers. But for the vision of Bluebeard's all-encompassing realm and the lake of tears it is the orchestra that inevitably takes over.

Opera's Symbols

In general the staging and scenery confine themselves to objectively presenting the opera's symbols, providing an outward action to parallel the real action in the orchestra, and moving its two almost static characters against the backdrop of the one real character—the castle that symbolizes the solitary man's soul. One touch not specifically suggested in the text was a kind of perforated partition, behind which Judith retired at the end to share with Bluebeard's other wives the fate of being close but in-

Budapest Art Weeks

tangible—a wall through which a certain presence may pass, but not understanding.

Endre Uto was effective as the somber-voiced Bluebeard, and Olga Szonyi, although vocally unsteady at first, was touching as the uncomprehending Judith. Andras Korodi was the solid, but not particularly inspired conductor.

The "Mandarin" production was entrusted to the company's young ballet director, László Seregi, who had the challenging task of taking a more modern look at this remarkable work. The earlier production dated back the better part of two decades, to a period when even the Hungarian musical and theatrical world was beginning to rediscover Bartok.

Vitalized Realism

His approach seems to have been to veil the outward realism and symbolism of the story with a moderate amount of stylization, symbolism and acrobatic choreography. Some of Seregi's solutions seemed gratuitous, but the tremendous vitality of the dancing—especially by Zoltan Nagy as the mandarin and Lilla Paray as the girl—carried its own conviction.

The stylization was suggested at the outset in Forray's set with only sparse suggestions of an urban tenement. The miraculous nature of the mandarin was clear from the start—instead of being lured to a rooming house by his seductress, he simply materialized at the back of the set like an apparition. It is a kind of announcement that he is going to survive stabbing, clubbing and hanging until he finds release in a girl's final embrace—at which point he is hanging upside down with the rope around his ankle. He is lowered then for a final tableau, cradled in the girl's arms in what is evidently an intentional allusion to a Hindu deity.

The orchestra, under Miklos Erdelyi's intense and vital direction, reached its peak in the final work of the program.

Between these two works "The Wooden Prince" also received a new production, again by Seregi and with sets by Forray. This fable of the primacy of superficial attraction over real worth was removed somewhat from its earlier fairy-tale atmosphere to a simpler children's mechanical kingdom. Sándor Nemethy in the title role upheld the strong male wing of the company. Korodi again conducted and Tivadar Mark's costumes were, as in the other two works, wholly in keeping with the overall production.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—One new show opened on Broadway last week to one negative and three positive reviews.

"The Rothschilds," at the Lyric-Fountain Theater, directed by Michael Kidd, is based on a best-selling biography of the family by Frederic Morton. The show traces the rise of Mayer Rothschild and his five sons from a Frankfurt ghetto to an international financial dynasty. "A lavish musical about wealth that relentlessly squanders its potential," chides William Glover of the Associated Press. The characters, he says, are "paper cutouts" with the exception of Paul Hecht ("reasonably possible") as Nathan Rothschild, and Keene Curtis who "adds admirable epicene malevolence" to the

plot. United Press International, The Washington Post and The New York Times reviewers were more favorably impressed. "A solid dramatic musical with considerable emotional appeal," wrote Jack Gaver of UPI. The Post reviewer Richard Coe appraised: "Unswervingly old-fashioned, timeless and lavish. The Rothschilds will prove a vastly popular New York musical," which jibed with The Times' Clive Barnes: "Take a good Jewish family like the Rothschilds, throw in music by Jerry Rock, lyrics by Sheldon Harnick (the 'Fiddler on the Roof' team) and a literate and engrossing book and you should have a hit. And I think 'The Rothschilds' will give a lot of pleasure to a lot of people."

Music in London

Looking for a Pied Piper of Pop

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—George Martin, erstwhile "Fifth Beatle," surveys the contemporary pop scene from a brand new suite of recording studios overlooking Oxford Circus.

In the course of a champagne opening, Martin, as chairman of AIR (Associated Independent Recordings, Ltd.), looked back affectionately upon his career as the Beatles' musical director and ahead to "the next Pied Piper." He thinks a new Pied Piper is about due, but he has no idea if it will be, or what kind of music he will be piping. Neither does anybody else.

He didn't recognize the Beatles as Pied Pipers when they auditioned for him at the EMI studios in St. John's Wood, on June 6, 1962. "But he liked the sound, and he liked the boys. And he did what no other record producer had seen fit to do. He signed them up, not for EMI, but for EMI's popular music subsidiary, Parlophone.

Recording Session

The first recording session, on Sept. 11, 1962, produced an exchange which illustrated the startling contrast between Martin and the Beatles. It showed, too, why it is hard to think of Martin even as a "Fifth Beatle." Before the session started, he explained the recording routine. "Let me know," he said, as he wound up the briefing, "if there is anything you don't like."

"Well, for a starter," said George Harrison, "I don't like your tie."

And small wonder. As Hunter Davies puts it in his book, "The Beatles," "George Martin always seems light-years away from the Beatles in class, taste and background. He is tall and handsome in a matinee-idol sort of way, with a studied, pre-school master manner and a clipped BBC accent."

All true; but he dresses better—and rather more squarely—than most schoolmasters do. He could easily pass for the political counselor at a British embassy. That tie, incidentally,



George Martin
Fifth Beatle.

was black with red horses on it, and came from Liberty's. Martin liked it very much.

Other Surprises

There were other surprises at that first session, he remembers: "The boys were all playing acoustic guitar, which was the only instrument they knew anything about. When I went to the piano to illustrate an idea, John Lennon looked over my shoulder at the keyboard, trying to figure out the chord. Finally he said: 'I see, it's my D shape.'"

"Your D what?" I asked. "My D shape," said John, playing a D chord on his guitar. "It suddenly dawned on me that John—and the other boys, too, at that time—identified chords by the shapes formed by their fingers on the guitar frets."

The George Martin association with the Beatles has entered musical history as the prototype of the classically trained musician (Guildhall School of Music and Drama) working with an unlettered pop group to achieve a hitherto unprecedented sophistication and

refinement in the production of pop records. Martin, with the Beatles, had an Academy Award nomination for "A Hard Day's Night" and Grammy Awards for his arrangements of "Eleanor Rigby," "A Day in the Life" and the "Sergeant Pepper" album.

Their Language

It all began not with the Beatles learning to read music but with George Martin learning to play guitar. If they couldn't talk about music to him in his language, he would have to learn to talk to them in theirs. He's glad, now, that he did it that way, and pretty sure that a conventional musical education would have crushed the Beatles.

"It was a two-way street," he recalls. "They learned a lot from me, and I learned a lot from them. They're marvelous musicians, really, not in an academic sense, of course, but in terms of musical sensitivity, perception, invention, ideas, curiosity, and so on."

Their songs, he says, came to them as tune fragments. In the early days he had to show them how to make bridges between one part of a song and another, how to lay out beginnings and endings, and so on. And he remembers a time when Paul McCartney, in a hotel room, was doodling around with a three-note figure that appealed to him.

"I need a three-syllable word for it," he told Martin, "something like 'handkerchief,' or 'yesterday.' But that's not very brilliant, is it?"

"It sounds," said George Martin, "pretty good to me." And pretty good it was. The word was "Yesterday." The song had been recorded 11 times by 91 different artists. I became the most popular of the Lennon-McCartney songs.

Which goes to show what can do with three little note three little syllables, a lot of talent, and a little help from a friend!

Italy Loses 1st Game At Bridge Tourney

ESTORIL, Portugal, Oct. (Reuters)—Italy, the defending champions, suffered a first round defeat when the European Bridge Championships opened here last night.

At the halfway stage of the match against Sweden, the Italians established a comfortable lead of 42-17 but in the second half were overhauled, losing 58-55.

Twenty-two countries competing in the championships which will continue for the next 12 days.

In the championship, points scored are converted to victory points with 30 as a maximum that can be scored in a match. Teams which scored 20 in the first round in Ireland, France, Iceland and Denmark.

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مكتبة من الكتب

Bank Rate Cut Half Point to 7% in France

Is Second Reduction
In Under Two Months

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 20.—France cut its bank rate today by half a point for the second time in less than two months.

The latest reduction—to 7 percent—of the cost to the nation's banks of borrowing money from the Bank of France is in line with the government's policy to stimulate consumer demand and, through it, the nation's economic expansion. Business groups have been calling for measures to keep the economy moving.

However, the timing of the announcement—bank rates are usually changed on Thursdays—came as a surprise. The Bank of France reported the cut just before the National Assembly opened debate on the 1971 budget.

In the debate, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that France must be capable of a strong expansion in order to assure full employment. But he noted that economic growth—3 to 4 percent on an annual basis—is weak; that prices are continuing to rise faster than forecast; and that the present employment situation is causing concern.

In August, 267,000 Frenchmen were looking for work, up 10,000 from July and 50,000 from the 1968 month, according to official lists.

The figures, however, are considered indicative of the labor market situation rather than an absolute count.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the nation's economy has entered a new era. The recovery plan, following last year's devaluation of the franc, "is completed"—the franc is stable, the nation's gold and foreign currency reserves have been built up and the flight of capital has been halted.

The devaluations of 1966 and 1969, he indicated, will be replaced by one encouraging business and consumers to spend. He said the time has come to abolish quantitative restrictions on credit and measures to achieve this have been taken on Friday. Banks have been restricted in making loans since August, 1968.

Three weeks ago the government eased its restrictions on installment buying for cars and household goods and a few weeks before that, on Aug. 27, the bank rate had been reduced from a crisis level of 8 percent to 7.5 percent.

The new 7 percent rate brings France into line with Britain and West Germany.

Montedison Chief Resigns; State's Control Is an Issue

By Carl Gewirtz

MILAN, Oct. 20.—Italy's giant Montedison chemical group is looking for a new president for the second time this year. Again, the dispute appears to center on the growing state influence in what, until 1968, was the nation's largest privately owned firm.

Cesare Merzoga, who announced today that he is resigning on Dec. 15, took over six months ago from Giorgio Valerio, who quit after two state holding companies, IRI and ENI, had acquired effective control of Montedison shares.

Today's announcement from the 72-year-old former president of the Italian Senate said he was resigning for personal reasons and because of his "vision" of the petrochemical giant.

But the communiqué described as "authoritative" an article in today's *Corriere della Sera* of Milan, which reported that he was dissatisfied with the growing role of the state holding companies in Montedison's management.

The state participation was bitterly opposed by several thousand small shareholders, who claimed that the government already controlled too large a share of Italy's industry. For its part, the government charged that Montedison, whose profit margins had been declining for several years, could not survive unless its development policies were aligned with those of IRI and ENI and that the economy could not afford such intra-state competition.

Sales last year at Montedison rose 11 percent to the equivalent of \$2.65 billion, while the group's income was up only 4.4 percent to \$1.34 billion. The parent company's income was unchanged at \$88 million on a 1.5 percent increase in sales to \$922 million.

Compromise Candidate

At the time of his appointment, Mr. Merzoga was said to be a compromise candidate put forward by the government agencies and acceptable to the private shareholders. Mr. Merzoga said at the time that, because of his age, he would only remain in office for a year.

The *Corriere della Sera* article said that Mr. Merzoga quit because some senatorial critics felt his position as lifetime senator was incompatible with that of head of a company operating under government concession. More important, it said, he felt reorganization of Montedison—a heterogeneous collection of 970 big and small companies—required a long-term president.

Level of Profits Recovering For Oil Firms Across U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Oil companies across the United States began releasing third-quarter earnings reports today, and while results were somewhat mixed, the overall trend seemed to be toward a recovery from the depressed levels of earlier this year.

Mobil Oil, for example, showed an earnings gain of 8 percent in the third quarter, which boosted its year-to-date gain to 15 percent above year-ago levels. The gains were made on a 10 percent revenue rise in the quarter and 9 percent in the nine months.

Mobil cited output and sales gains both in the United States and abroad, plus price firming in Europe and Japan as reasons for the profit improvement.

Gulf Oil, meanwhile, said earnings dropped 5.5 percent in the quarter. But this represented an improvement on early-year results and cut the decline for the first nine months of the year to 13 percent.

Sun Oil had a steady 13 percent net drop for both the quarter and the nine months, despite a revenue gain of 10 percent in the quarter. It said signs of price firming were boosting hopes for fourth-quarter results.

Standard Oil (Ohio) showed a whopping 51 percent gain in quarterly net, which took nine-month profits 15 percent above year-earlier levels.

Scholar noted that all figures had been adjusted to include losses from British Petroleum's U.S. marketing and refining units, acquired by Sohio on Jan. 1. However, these losses were not included in the third-quarter figures.

U.K. Gold Price Climbs Again

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Buying orders and a lack of sellers pushed today's price of gold to its highest level since the middle of last November.

The price climbed 27 cents an ounce here to \$37.87 at the morning market session and then added another half a cent in the afternoon to \$37.92. The unofficial closing price was \$37.95.

Dealers could not pinpoint a specific cause for the sudden popularity of the metal.

One dealer noted that the market is very thin.

Also, industrial users have recently stepped up their demand a bit and traditional hoarders in the Far and Middle East, while they "don't like buying gold at these prices," the dealer said, have not been stopped by this climb.

Speculators helped start the recent flurry by buying before the International Monetary Fund meeting in Copenhagen last month at a time when other buyers were about to move into the market.

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Continental Can Net Falls; 3M Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—High interest costs, product development expenses, and some lowering of prices were blamed yesterday for reducing Continental Can earnings in the third quarter and first nine months of the year, despite record sales and revenues.

Quarterly net was down 6.5 percent from the 1969 level while revenue jumped 9 percent. For the nine months, profits eased 34 percent on an 11 percent climb in revenues.

Continental Can chairman and chief executive Ellison L. Hazard said overseas acquisitions were responsible for a large share of the revenue growth.

Continental Can

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	553.40	505.87
Profits (millions)	25.35	23.37
Per Share	0.93	0.89
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	1,495.2	1,346.7
Profits (millions)	69.64	71.53
Per Share	2.54	2.48

Minnesota Mining

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	154.80	150.40
Profits (millions)	18.27	14.23
Per Share	0.45	0.40
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	450.80	416.40
Profits (millions)	39.31	34.82
Per Share	1.06	0.97

Gerber Products Co.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	86.5	82.7
Profits (millions)	5.23	4.62
Per Share	0.62	0.54
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	272.1	251.1
Profits (millions)	9.93	8.16
Per Share	1.07	0.96

ACF Industries

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	38.10	37.50
Profits (millions)	3.57	3.75
Per Share	0.94	1.03
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	108.2	103.6
Profits (millions)	12.3	11.0
Per Share	2.65	2.56

American Electric Power

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	27.67	24.48
Profits (millions)	0.55	0.51
Per Share	0.55	0.51
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	300.2	302.9
Profits (millions)	9.89	8.90
Per Share	0.68	0.61

R.F. Goodrich

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	91.78	91.53
Profits (millions)	21.45	20.09
Per Share	1.48	1.39
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	274.8	268.0
Profits (millions)	64.1	57.5
Per Share	3.07	2.80

Celanese Corp.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	255.80	214.80
Profits (millions)	12.8	19.7
Per Share	0.86	1.40
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	774.80	632.00
Profits (millions)	44.1	57.5
Per Share	3.07	4.08

Central Soya

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	678.60	556.70
Profits (millions)	18.47	11.06
Per Share	2.76	1.71
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	2,090.0	1,900.0
Profits (millions)	120.80	111.70
Per Share	1.19	1.10

Commonwealth Edison

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	680.00	600.00
Profits (millions)	95.84	99.07
Per Share	2.12	2.24
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	2,090.0	1,900.0
Profits (millions)	120.80	111.70
Per Share	1.19	1.10

Great Canadian Oil Sands

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	28.10	20.90
Profits (millions)	15.86	10.15
Per Share	0.68	0.72
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	84.9	61.2
Profits (millions)	41.84	27.8
Per Share	2.03	2.38

Gulf Oil Corp.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	140.58	138.70
Profits (millions)	0.68	0.72
Per Share	0.68	0.72
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	419.8	416.2
Profits (millions)	41.84	27.8
Per Share	2.03	2.38

Imperial Oil Ltd.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	24.00	22.00
Profits (millions)	0.19	0.17
Per Share	0.19	0.17
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	69.00	68.00
Profits (millions)	0.54	0.53
Per Share	0.54	0.53

Mobil Oil

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	2,090.0	1,900.0
Profits (millions)	120.80	111.70
Per Share	1.19	1.10
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	6,060.0	5,570.0
Profits (millions)	348.30	331.70
Per Share	3.44	3.27

Standard Oil (Ohio)

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	130.40	113.80
Profits (millions)	7.70	7.10
Per Share	0.63	0.58
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	388.20	327.02
Profits (millions)	25.00	25.80
Per Share	2.35	2.88

Schell Oil

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	130.40	113.80
Profits (millions)	7.70	7.10
Per Share	0.63	0.58
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	388.20	327.02
Profits (millions)	25.00	25.80
Per Share	2.35	2.88

Standard Oil (Ohio)

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	130.40	113.80
Profits (millions)	7.70	7.10
Per Share	0.63	0.58
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	388.20	327.02
Profits (millions)	25.00	25.80
Per Share	2.35	2.88

Sun Oil

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	482.05	438.97
Profits (millions)	34.17	30.24
Per Share	0.63	1.01
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	1,416.2	1,324.4
Profits (millions)	98.38	113.16
Per Share	2.35	2.88

Flintkote Co.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	110.10	97.10
Profits (millions)	4.37	4.87
Per Share	0.69	0.74
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	324.88	252.40
Profits (millions)	7.25	8.49
Per Share	1.03	1.25

F & M Schaefer

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	141.40	127.80
Profits (millions)	5.02	4.83
Per Share	2.03	1.79
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	414.0	350.0
Profits (millions)	6.57	6.83
Per Share	2.70	2.80

General Signal

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	47.40	45.30
Profits (millions)	2.31	2.25
Per Share	0.96	0.91
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	144.10	135.80
Profits (millions)	6.57	6.83
Per Share	2.70	2.80

Southland Corp.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	244.20	222.20
Profits (millions)	4.29	4.37
Per Share	0.63	0.57
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	690.90	604.50
Profits (millions)	10.85	9.40
Per Share	1.39	1.26

Reading Co.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	4.46	1.6
Profits (millions)	0.46	1.6
Per Share	0.46	1.6
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	13.50	13.70
Profits (millions)	3.15	5.51
Per Share	0.47	0.83

Reichhold Chemicals

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	46.20	45.40
Profits (millions)	0.66	1.62
Per Share	0.10	0.24
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	135.80	137.00
Profits (millions)	3.15	5.51
Per Share	0.47	0.83

Rohm & Haas

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	110.48	109.53
Profits (millions)	5.32	8.08
Per Share	0.87	1.32
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	344.43	337.22
Profits (millions)	21.52	27.73
Per Share	3.53	4.52

Roper Corp.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	41.70	39.70
Profits (millions)	1.03	0.72
Per Share	0.45	0.32
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	155.40	156.80
Profits (millions)	3.82	4.07
Per Share	1.58	1.78

Studebaker-Worthington

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	207.20	191.10
Profits (millions)	6.64	6.82
Per Share	0.99	0.85
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	634.80	571.60
Profits (millions)	24.57	23.82
Per Share	3.66	2.80

Sundstrand Corp.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	66.8	73.47
Profits (millions)	2.24	2.22
Per Share	0.30	0.30
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	211.89	218.78
Profits (millions)	8.9	9.91
Per Share	1.31	1.50

(Continued on Page 11, Col 5)

Glamour Issues Glitter In Modest NYSE Gain

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Glamour issues bounded upward today to start on a New York Stock Exchange that otherwise registered only a small advance.

In some recent sessions, the glamour have displayed all the bounce of a lead basketball, but the snap returned suddenly as many traders bought stock to cover their short positions. They had sold short previously in the hopes of buying back shares at lower prices and thus realizing a profit.

International Business Machines rose 5 7/8 to 291 1/8. Elsewhere in the computer sector, Burroughs added 3 1/4 to 114 7/8 and Memorex zipped ahead 4 7/8 to 81 1/2.

Walt Disney Productions climbed 2 to 118 1/4, while Control Data moved up 2 3/4 to 47 1/4.

Dow Gains

The Dow Jones Industrial average advanced 2.33 to 159.53. In the two preceding sessions, it had retreated a total of 11.37.

Standard & Poor's 500 was up 0.49 at 83.64 and the NYSE index added 0.26 at 45.62.

Volume remained low, although, at 10.63 million shares, it outstripped yesterday's 9.89 million shares.

Brokers said that most investors kept to the sidelines as they awaited clarification in a number of critical areas: what happens to the war in Vietnam and, on the home front, the war against inflation. There is also the strike against General Motors, now in its sixth week, and the results of the Nov. 3 elections.

And investors kept watching the flow of earnings reports, which show many a dent due to the bumpy road traveled by the economy.

The session ended with 680 advances and 635 declines—a big improvement over yesterday when more than 1,000 issues ended lower.

A definitely better tone appeared also in the most active roster where point-plus gains were common among beneficiaries of short-covering activity.

Natamex, a standout in a higher oil group, rose 4 1/8 to 50 7/8, thus recouping some of its recent loss ground. The company said the status of an off-shore Sumatran well drilled by a subsidiary will not be known for about a week.

Other gainers on the active roster included Telex, up 2 1/8 to 21 5/8; University Computing, up 1 1/2 to 29 1/2; and Computer Sciences, up 1 1/8 to 11 1/4.

Observers also read some significance in the ability of individual stocks to shrug off adverse profit reports. Thus, Polaroid finished without change at 68 3/8 after announcing a drop in quarterly net income.

British Petroleum, rising 3/4 to 12 1/4 in active trading, said yesterday it has made a major oil discovery in the North Sea.

Western Bank Earnings Fall

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Western Bancorporation, the largest U.S. multi-bank holding company, reported yesterday a 96.4 percent drop in net income in the third quarter, traceable to the failure of its Swiss affiliate, United California Bank in Basel.

The sprawling company, whose 23 bank subsidiaries have more than \$11 billion in assets, reported net income for the quarter including a \$17.8 million charge to write off the Swiss operation of \$617,506, or three cents a share, down from \$18.9 million, or 74 cents a share, in the 1969 quarter.

The company emphasized that the massive loss was "not expected to adversely affect the payment of dividends either by United California Bank or Western Bancorporation."

UCB, based in Los Angeles, is the largest operating unit in the Bancorporation chain, and the parent of the Basel bank.

Frank L. King, chairman of both Bancorporation and UCB, said that the \$17.8 million charge represented the net effect, "assuming favorable tax treatment," of the closing of the Basel bank.

Payments of up to \$40 million have been authorized. However, these payments have been attacked as improper in lawsuits filed by Bancorporation shareholders.

Excluding the impact of the Basel failure, Bancorporation had net operating income of \$54.5 million, or \$2.39 a share, for the first nine months this year, up 8.1 percent from the \$50.4 million, \$2.22 a share, a year ago. Transactions in investment securities produced a profit of about \$200,000 in 1970, against a loss of about \$400,000 in the first nine months of 1969.

A company spokesman said a \$10 million fidelity bond covering its officers would be paid if fraud could be proven against officials of the Swiss subsidiary.

Russia Says Output Passes Planned Goals

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Soviet industrial production jumped 8.3 percent in the first nine months of 1970, with all ministries reporting quota fulfillment despite shortcomings in consumer goods industries, the government announced today.

The Statistical Board's report hailed the effectiveness of profit-based economic reforms and reported that labor productivity increased 1.2 percent over the corresponding figure for 1969.

There were, however, shortcomings in the production of vegetable oil, wool fabrics and soap, all of which failed to meet planned quotas.

The Ministry of Instrument Making, Automatic Devices and Control Systems reported a boost of 21 percent over the 1969 figures, an indication of growing emphasis on automation.

The automobile industry increased its production by 6 percent with a total of 656,000 trucks, buses and passenger cars. The completion of this fall of a Fiat factory at Togliatti is expected to make the 1970 percentage increase much higher.

But the production of automobile spare parts as well as spare parts for agricultural machinery, failed to meet the plan.

Steel output went up 5 percent to 86.3 million tons. Fertilizer—a key ingredient in hopes to stabilize farm production—increased by 18 percent to 46 million tons.

U.S. Fund Sales Rise; Redemptions Edge Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Mutual fund sales in the United States rose 14 percent or 45 million in September to \$537 million after a \$6 million rise in August, the Investment Company Institute said today.

Assets rose \$1.9 million to \$44.4 billion after a \$1.8 million August gain. Liquid assets fell to \$4.6 billion at the end of September from \$4.8 billion.

Redemptions increased from a year-ago low of \$167.4 million in August to \$217.6 million in September.

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Extracts from Chairman's circulated statement

I am honoured to succeed Mr. Charles M. Keyser as Chairman and I hope we shall continue to chart a path of development and steady progress during the years ahead.

The period of statutory dividend limitation having ended we have thought it appropriate to increase the final dividend payment by 3% making 13 1/2% for the year (12 1/2% last year).

Last year we suffered a slight interruption of our progress, our banking profits being a little below last year's record figures, mainly due to difficult conditions ruling in the international markets in which we are steadily developing our business. I have no doubt that the decisions to widen further the range of our international activities will result in increased profitability.

Our non-banking profits before taxation and minority interests were 13-9% higher - after taxation and minority interests the amount attributable to shareholders was 5-6% down.

The banking subsidiary has continued to develop. The growth of our sterling lending was again restricted by Government but we are continuing to seek opportunities to increase our foreign currency lending. A medium term loan bank is being formed in partnership with five major American banks. This should begin trading later in the current financial year. Our Swiss banking subsidiary, Keyser Ullmann S.A. in Geneva, which opened for business in August 1969 has progressed satisfactorily and according to plan.

The development of the investment management department is proceeding, and we have recently acquired Capital Life Assurance Society Limited. Those sections of our business concerned with corporate finance and advice to industrial companies have been busy and our experience in the new issue, merger and industrial advisory fields is in increasing demand.

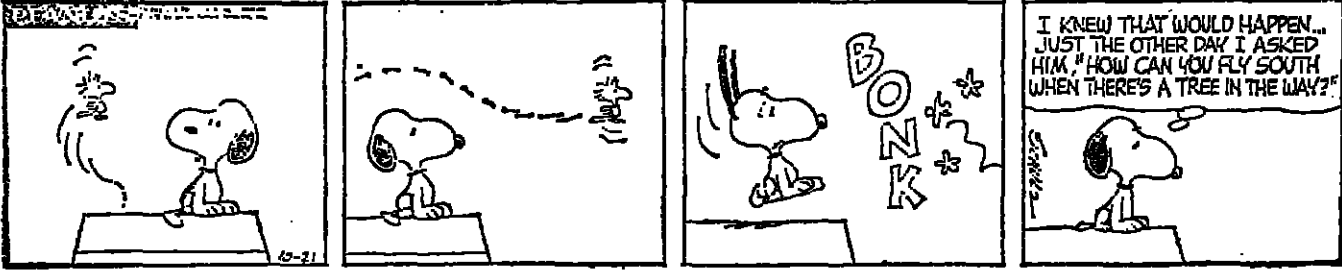
There is a prudent limit to the pace at which development can be undertaken. Nonetheless, we regard each of these moves as being in sum the establishment of a secure foundation for future expansion and profitability.

	1970	1969
Net profit of the Group after tax and transfers to reserves	782	804
Minority interests		

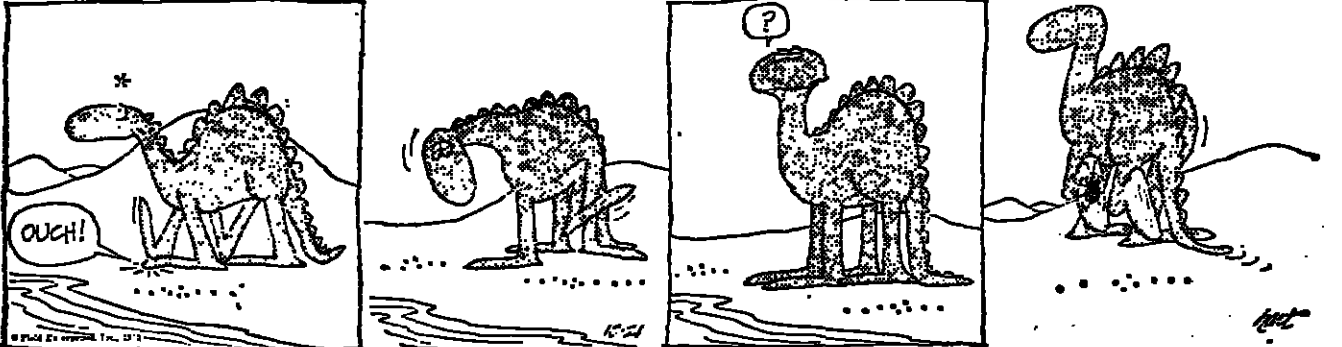
American Stock Exchange Trading

24	19%	19%	19%	19%+
2	12%	12%	12%	12%+
2	10%	10%	10%	10%+
3	11%	11%	11%	11%+

PEANUTS



B.C.



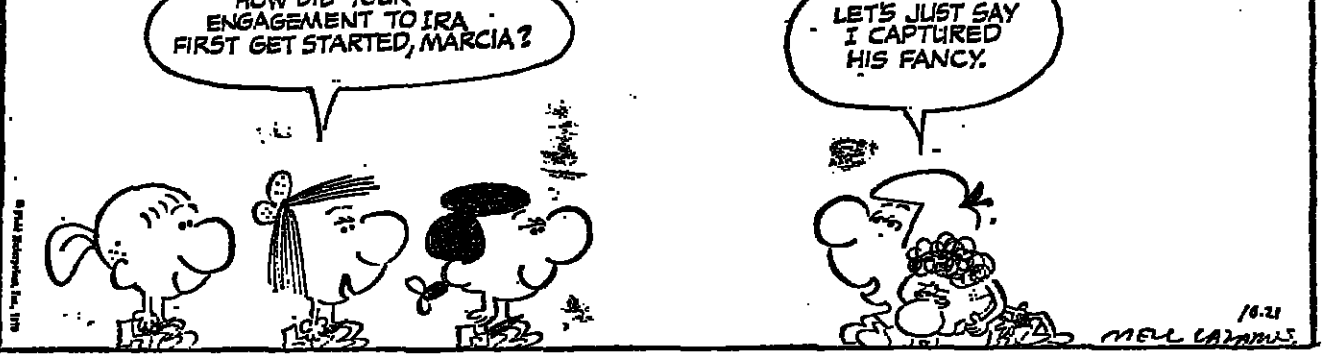
LIL ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



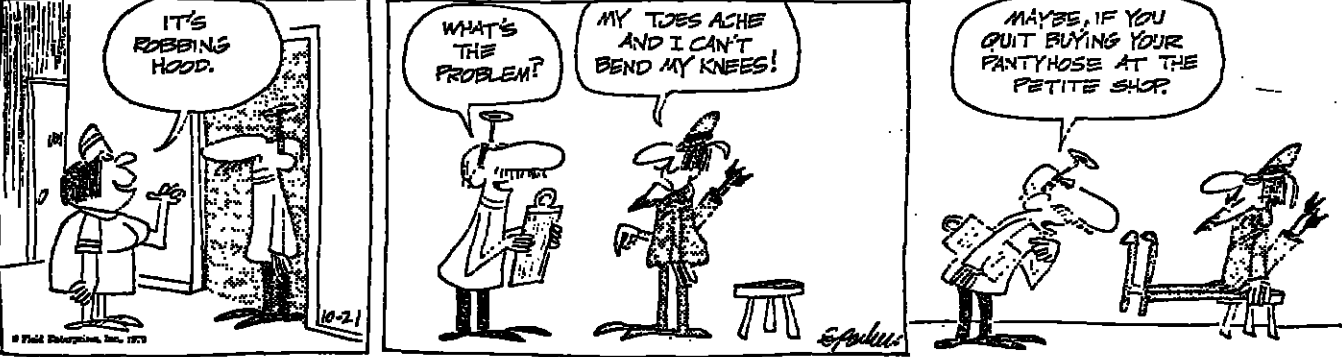
MISS PEACH



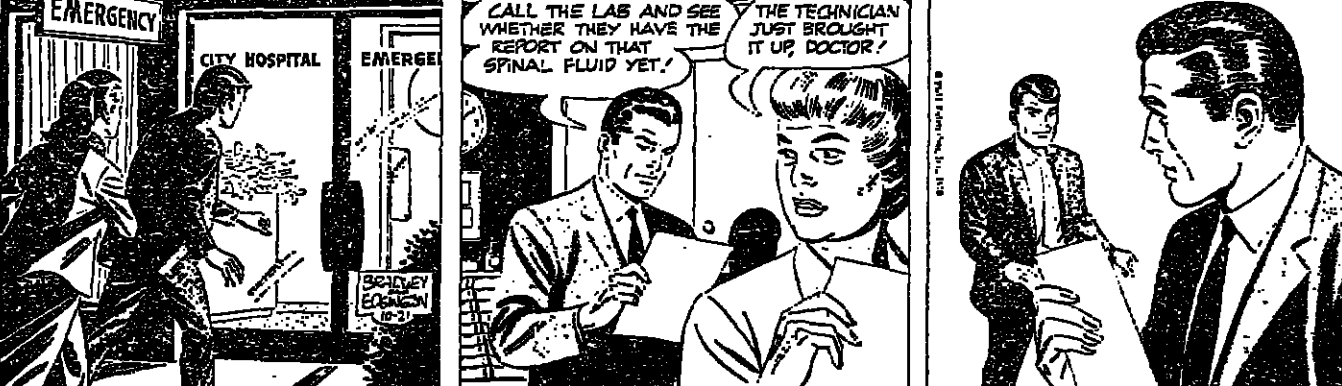
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



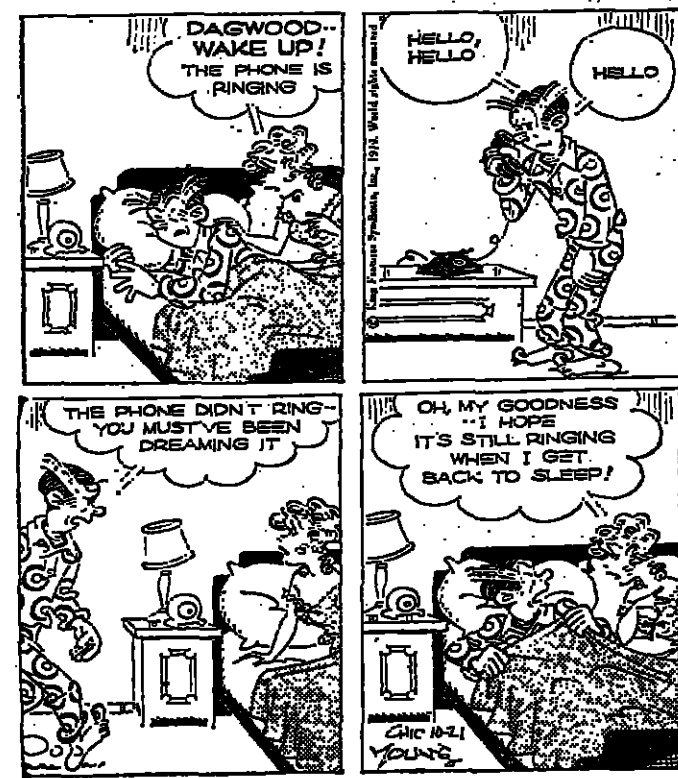
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A situation that is obscure for many players arises when an opening suit bid is doubled and the opener's partner jumps in a new suit. There is no general agreement about the meaning of such a bid.

According to partnership style it may be pre-emptive, encouraging or forcing. Most American experts prefer the pre-emptive treatment, in which case the East hand shown in the diagram is too strong. A pre-emptive jump would be appropriate if the hand did not contain the diamond ace.

It will be seen that East-West cannot be defeated in four hearts, and that four spades will make for North-South unless the defense is good. East's opportunity to jump to two hearts arose because North ventured a rather eccentric take-out double. Lacking support for hearts, most North players following a one-diamond bid would pass, while a few would overcall in spades.

East's decision to jump in hearts did not prevent South from bidding spades. West naturally raised hearts to the three-level, and North had to decide how far to go in spades. As South would bid two spades with any moderate hand, the jump to game was on the optimistic side.

West led the heart ace and East's play to this trick was crucial for the defense. The appearance of a singleton heart in the dummy makes it clear that a heart continuation cannot be desirable, so a suit preference situation exists.

For this purpose the trump suit is disregarded. A high card asks for the high-ranking side-suit, and a low card

for the low-ranking side-suit. It is always advisable to signal as clearly as possible, so East made the dramatic play of the heart king.

This showed a very strong desire for a diamond shift and West obeyed orders. He led the diamond three and the second trick and his partner won with the ace and continued. East's diamond ruff on the third round of the suit gave the defense the fourth trick and defeated the contract.

NORTH		EAST (D)	
♠A753		♠4	
♥QJ942		♥KJ8864	
♦AKQ7		♦A8	
♣103		♣9652	
WEST		SOUTH	
♠J62		♠KQ1098	
♥AQ105		♥73	
♦K1053		♦Q87	
♣103		♣J84	
East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:			
East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1♦	Dbl.
2♥	2♠	3♥	4♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the heart ace.			

COLE	WOTA	WASH
CHAT	AMOR	ORATE
LAMELLATE	LAMIA	
AFIRE	RENAL	IRR
TENNEN	MADAM	
QUATER	ONEWAY	
CARLISTADIT	DRAWAY	
OLEST	SPRINK	SIR
LEAST	TAILGATED	
TELLER	NIROBE	
YAHOO	TREPAN	
OFF	COPRIA	ELATE
SILVA	EDGARARPOE	
SNEAK	RIED	REND
ADDLE	ARES	DREY

DENNIS THE MENACE



I HAD A PRETTY GOOD DAY, MR. WILSON DIDN'T CATCH ME THREE TIMES!

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OXMLA

WYDON

ZAH DAR

ENG OIP

IT ON

Yesterday's Jumbles: DUMPY BATCH MEASLY NOVICE
Answer: What the old-time brewers called their annual shindig - "HOPS"

BOOKS

PICASSO 347

Random House/Macmillan Press, Unpaged, 2 vols., box \$150.

Reviewed by John Canaday

HERE are all 347 of the series of gravures (etchings, dry points, aquatints, etc.), already famous, that Picasso began on March 16 and concluded on Oct. 5, 1968, just three weeks before his 87th birthday. To scan the two volumes page by page is like watching an old, old acrobat go through his paces with undiminished alacrity. Such hand-springs, backflips, somersaults and cartwheels you never saw.

Picasso is the only artist in the history of the world who has been able to perform simultaneously on the trampoline and the horizontal bars, and he is still the gymnastic champ when scored on the standard bases of form, execution, and difficulty of optional exercises. His full repertoire, including the 347 set, is summarized in the current exhibition of his prints at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

A few artists who lived to be very old men have produced in their old age their most profoundly reflective work. The golden reveries of Giovanni Bellini's last paintings and the spiritual ardor of Titian's could never have been foreseen in their youth and middle age. Artists like Renoir, whose plump, pink young girls turned into great swollen earth goddesses bathed in strawberry juice, attain in old age a generic apotheosis of their youthful ideals. This cannot be said of Picasso, unless you think he has never been anything but an acrobat, an indefatigable contortionist.

As for the rest, old artists merely dry up. Picasso certainly has not dried up, as both the quantity and the juiciness of these gravures show. Making his own rules as he has done all his life, Picasso in old age proves that it is possible for an artist to turn out great quantities of work in which he seems to repeat himself, but to do so without the senselessness that should be the natural corollary.

He has, of course, provided himself with a vast file of motifs and graphic devices for repetition and recombination at this stage of the game. No other artist has been so prolific in the invention and variation of personal styles and moods, a list that some researchers have divided into 85 periods.

If these gravures, Picasso's last and most prolific, are the motifs and manners seem literally to "come to hand" with the fluency and enthusiasm of an amateur pornographer executing a hasty phallic scribble on a wall to which some of the subject matter bears a high-spirited kinship. Not quite

Mr. Canaday is art critic for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS													47 Watercourse: Abbr.	11 Egyptian queen																											
1 Hindu goddess	48 Buchwald	50 Used credit	51 Religious group: Abbr.	52 Tarts	54 Bible book	58 Subjects of a discourse	61 Linen	62 better than . . .	64 Hand grenade	66 Impassive	67 Illusory paintings	68 Footlike part	69 Talking bird	70 Home of sorts	71 Person	12 " . . . " Were King	13 Direction	14 Belles	15 Mew: Prefix	22 Early Tudories resident	27 Seventh Ave. figure	28 Unkempt	30 Barrel	33 Naval officers	34 Head bone	35 Height	36 U. S. Indian	38 Style of car	41 Greek letter	44 clip	46 Ram's mate	49 Dome of note	53 Stalk	55 Congo sight	56 Actress Terry	57 Della or Peewee	59 Chinese dynasty	60 "I never take dinner" after	62 Doctrine	63 Inter-office machine: Abbr.	65 Before, poetically

